ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,990—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st April.
B. L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th March — 19th April
22nd " — 3rd May
5th April — 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 23, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.
9th March, 6th April, and 4th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,580	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
ARABIA	3,341	C. H. Hillcoat	29th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,997 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

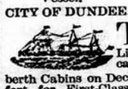
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	3190	About 11th March



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

RIDING,
SPORTING,
RACING
BREECHES. "OUR SPECIALITE."

ALL MATERIALS.
FROM Rs. 19-4,
FOR STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co.'s unrivalled selections of Jewellery includes all the latest Novelties and Designs, and is up to date in every respect.

LADIES' GOLD BROOCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.
LADIES' GOLD ALBERTS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SOLITAIRES & LINKS.
LADIES' GOLD BRACELETS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD FINGER RINGS.
LADIES' GOLD NECKLETS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD ALBERTS.
LADIES' GOLD RINGS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD PINS.
LADIES' GOLD EAR-RINGS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF RINGS.
LADIES' GOLD LOCKETS.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD LOCKETS.

PENCILS, PEN-HOLDERS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.

Silver Jewellery in Artistic and Novel Designs.

SILVER BRACELETS.	SILVER STUDS.	SILVER PENCILS.
SILVER BROOCHES.	SILVER LOCKETS.	SILVER CHARMS.
SILVER NECKLETS.	SILVER ALBERTS.	

SILVER GOODS SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND OTHER PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS:
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)

INSURED AGAINST BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID	£3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT 4-30 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1893, Messrs. PINTO and Co. are instructed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the Bungalow with outhouses standing on land, admeasuring 14,000 square yards or thereabouts, the property of Mr. J. H. SIMONS, situate in the Talegaon Limits, Igatpuri Talooka, Nasik District, bounded as follows:—On the East by the Road leading to the Constitution Hill, on the West by the house and vacant ground of Bonnubee Muradkhan, on the North by the Road leading to W. Osborne's Bungalow, and on the South by a Municipal Nullah.
All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease or otherwise, are required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. The Bunzalow is situated in the centre of the town and has a commanding site within a easy distance to the Railway Station and Workshops.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

PINTO AND Co.,
Auctioneers, Agra Road, Igatpuri.
Igatpuri, 6th February, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re 1 per month in advance. Postage extra.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECTACLES & EYE PRESERVERS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Spectacles, Light, best Steel Frames, with Pebbles, in case	5 0	Single Eye Glasses, from Rs. 1-8 to	3 0
Do. in 15 ct. Gold Frames	30 0	Tinted Glass, Frameless	2 8
Spectacles, Invisible Frames, with side hooks to pass behind the Ear	8 0	Wire Gauze Goggles, with Elastic Bands	2 0
Pince Nez or Folders, Tortoise Shell Frames	5 0	Railway Goggles, Steel Frame, Single or Turnpin	3 0
Do. do. Nickel Silver Frames, and Cork Pisoquets, with case	5 0	Railway Goggles, Superior	6 0
Do. do. 15 carat Gold Frames	35 0	Dor Horse Shoe Protectors, Smoke, Neutral, or other Tints, in case	3 0
Spectacles for Cataract, from Rs. 8 to	16 0	Do. do. Superior, with Gauze or Glass Sides	5 0
		Dome-shaped Preservers	3 0
		Dr. Bowman's Eye Preservers	8 0

Eye Glass Cords, Spectable or Folder Cases.

N. B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are increased 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.
OPTICIANS & DEALERS IN SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Selection just to hand.
WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW ZEPHYRS.
All the Latest Novelties.
NEW PRINTS.
At wonderfully low prices.
FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.
Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.
NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.
NEW PONJEES.
Self-colors and printed designs.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement . . . the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE
BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE
HOME FOR NURSES
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
T. E. LORD and LADY HARRIS,
WILL PERFORM IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT,
The well-known Talismanic Opera of
"SANGEEN BAKAVLI,"
Followed by the Parsee Social Farce,
"GUSTAD GAMAT."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 12 As., 8 As., and 4 As.
Box Plan at the Novelty Theatre from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE GARDEN.
A WORK OF 150 PAGES, in Stiff Paper Wrappers, containing full directions for the cultivation of Summer and Winter Season Vegetables and Flowering Annuals in the Plains and at Hill Stations in India.
Price Re. 1-12 per V. P. P.
Apply to
W. GOLLAN, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.

CHUBB'S WRITING BOXES,
WITH OR WITHOUT LEATHER COVERS,
Fitted with Chubb's Detector Lock, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad, Note-Papers, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand.
15" by 10" by 5"
17" by 11" by 7"
* Fitted with Two Trays.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1817.]

GOOD MORNING!
Have you taken a Glass of
DR. HIBBARD'S
WILD CHERRY-BITTERS
This Morning?
It is excellent for all Bowel Complaints, a most delightful Stimulant, a splendid Appetizer, and an excellent Tonic. Cures nervous Weakness, General Debility, Heart troubles, Kidney and Liver Complaints and Indigestion. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.
AGENTS:—Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay.
HIBBARD MANUFACTURING CO., New York, America.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the following will be RECEIVED by the CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE, Bandra Municipality, for 1893-94, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March 1893, up to 6 p.m.:—
1.—For the Collection of Toll-Fees.
2.— Do. Collection of Fees on Fish and Vegetable in the Town Markets.
3.— Do. Collection of Fees on Vegetable at the Khar Market.
4.— Do. Supply of Metal from the Municipal Quarry.
5.— Do. Supply of Bullocks with Drivers and without Drivers for Cutchra and Street Watering Carts.
6.— Do. Lighting Street Lamps.
Conditions of contract and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Office during office hours.
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.
Municipal Office: Bandra, 25th February, 1893.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of LILADHER HURIDAS, of Bombay Hindu, an adjudged Insolvent.
WHEREAS the JOINT PETITION of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-Fifth day of February Instant; and whereas the said LILADHER HURIDAS has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate, and effects. Dated this Twenty-seventh Day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office: Fort, Bombay, this 27th Day of February, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLY OF HORSE BRUSHES.
SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras, up to 22nd March, 1893, for SUPPLY to the ARSENAL of 10,000 BRUSHES, horse (more or less), in whole or in part, up to 31st January, 1894.
2.—Printed forms of "lists or schedules" and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).
3.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office on payment of 8 Annas.
4.—These lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which the article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted.
5.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipt as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.
6.—Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.
7.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation.
8.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 23rd March 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
9.—In the case of an accepted tender, the tenderer must be prepared to execute an agreement.
10.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.
11.—On failure of the contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
12.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.
13.—Brushes should be made of the best hog's bristles.
14.—Tenderers should submit samples of the brushes they tender for.
15.—A proportion of at least 5 per cent. of supplies will be pulled to pieces at contractor's risk, if rejected, for examination.
16.—Any brushes not up to approved samples will be rejected, and if the number of rejections is unreasonably large, fines will be levied at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Ordnance up to amount of deposit or the contract cancelled.
17.—The whole number of brushes contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly instalments, the last instalment being delivered by the 31st January 1894.
18.—Information as to the size of wood-work, length of bristles, and on any manufacturing detail can be obtained on application at the Arsenal.
A. L. M. TURNER, Captain, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 17th February, 1893.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS
FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVE.
BRAIN PANACEA gives tone to the Nervous system in general, is unparelleled in effect, and certain in action in all cases of Nervous Debility, Prostration, &c., arising through whatever cause.

BRAIN PANACEA.—In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the Precursor of all diseases of the Spinal Cord, has proved always an infallible Remedy.

BRAIN PANACEA, if taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, has always been found invaluable for keeping the ideas fresh and clear.

BRAIN PANACEA produces Sound and Refreshing Sleep after work, and is a sure prop to the over-worked and brings back the lost energy, vitality, and vigour in both Male and Female.

BRAIN PANACEA is used by Male and Female without regard to age in recuperating their lost health and worn-out constitution.

BRAIN PANACEA, if timely used, prevents Debility and waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c.

BRAIN PANACEA is particularly recommended to Females in their disorders and painful Ailments.

BRAIN PANACEA is a pleasant and tasteless non-irritating stimulant, an excellent Tonic, and a delightful invigorant. Is sold at Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 by all Medicine Vendors, and at MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE
Under the Distinguished Patronage & Immediate Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY HARRIS
Will take place on THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, at 9-30 P.M, AT READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.
All Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Admission—One Rupee.

EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd MARCH, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 27th February, 1893. Agents.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.
TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the Year 1893-94 WILL BE RECEIVED up to 10th March, 1893, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where Forms of Tenders and Specification and other information can be obtained.

NOTICE.
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.
THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, in consequence of the "HOLI" (Hindu Holiday).
For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

"INDIA AIR PURIFIER"
Is in the form of a handsome Tablet intended to be hung near the ceiling, for destroying foul air that ascends. Is a perfect deodorizer and a safeguard against infectious Diseases. Re. 1.
23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.
Opposite Sirdar's Buildings.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd March to 6th April, 1893, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

POPULAR
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.
For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND
GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.
Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF FIREWOOD.
By order of Major A Hildebrand, R.E. Executive Engineer Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of No 36 Bungalow, at Colaba, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., certain heaps of firewood.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 28, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
To clear the shipment ex s. s. Time, imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock, the balance of seven Horses will be sold to the highest bidder by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at 3-30 p.m., at the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, if not previously disposed of, amongst them are one pair carriage horses that can be driven anywhere by day or night, 1 trotting mare, the fastest trotter in Bombay, and 2 splendid chargers thoroughly broken to saddle.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tulloch, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.
The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock.
Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 23, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Company, as from the 1st March, 1893.
The OFFICES of the Company will be REMOVED from 73, Apollo Street to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON and Co.'s Offices, on the 1st Proximo.
By Order of the Board of Directors and the Local Committee,
A. C. WALKER, Chairman,
Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1893.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 28th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.
2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.
3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5.—The conditions to the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M and 4 P. M.
JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

TENDERS are invited before 5th March for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, LIVE STOCK and FODDER to Her Majesty's Ships and Indian Troopships at Bombay.
Forms and particulars may be obtained on BOARD H. M. S. TENASSERIM, in Bombay Harbour.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY.
1. THE AGENT is prepared TO RECEIVE at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1893, Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of WRITING and DRAWING and BLOTTING PAPER required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the 12 months ending 31st March 1894.
Supplies to commence from 1st April, 1893.
2.—Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each at either of which offices samples may be seen.
3.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Papers for B. B. & C. I. and R.-M. Railways" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees FIVE HUNDRED in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
4.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Store-Keeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 23rd February, 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT use of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations:—
1ST PRIZE—750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—500 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).
2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below:—
PRESIDENT:—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.
MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.
An officer detailed by the 'Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.
The President to have the casting vote.
The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final, and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.
Any premium to be paid in India if desired in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.
3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merit of the designs.
4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.
As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost, he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.
It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.
For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.
5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.
6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.
Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.
7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.
No designs or models reaching Calcuta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia	TEHERAN.
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.,
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2 Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	.. Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,390	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,053
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Bombay Diocesan Conference, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 7-15 a.m.
Bishop of Bombay's Fourth Visitation, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 4 p.m.
Music at the Bombay Races, Mahaluxmi, 4 p.m.
Opening of Bombay Cotton Trade Association's New Premises, Colaba, 4 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lectures, University Hall, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Newshera (s), from Calcutta; Treseo (s), and Queen of India (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Santon sailed yesterday for Bangkok.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif, Clan Drummond, and Ponani entered the dock on Saturday and the Pembridge yesterday; the s. s. Singsby left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy and Wistow Hall entered and the s. s. Kt. Companion and Hispania left the dock on Saturday; and the s. s. Lycia left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1893.

THE NANABHAI MURDER INQUEST.—We are asked by Mr. Janardhan, solicitor, to correct the date in his evidence, which is given as the 21st instead of the 13th, on which the deceased took poison.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Ragoo Gangaji, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, reported to the police that his wife, aged twenty-one years, with ornaments on her person, taking her child, aged four months, left home on the 25th instant, at 9 a.m., and had not been since heard of.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd s. s. Imperatrix will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste P. O. on the 1st March, 1893, at 6 a.m.

MISSING OVER-COAT.—Mr. H. Symons, residing at Altamont Road, reported to the police the theft of a gentleman's brown over-coat, valued at Rs. 80, and a lady's drab-coloured cloak, valued at Rs. 20, from some pegs on the top of a staircase on the night of the 23rd instant.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Noordin Abdoola, residing at Carnac Road, informed the police that while his son, aged one year, was seated on the ground-floor of his house, on Sunday afternoon, some one took off from his person a waist-coat, valued at Rs. 6, and ran away with it.

A DISHONEST COOLY.—Mr. Ellison, residing at Byculla, reported to the police that he gave a cooly two bottles of liquor and several bottles of medicine to convey from the Crawford Markets to his residence. The cooly was ordered to accompany Mr. Ellison, but was missed while going along the Duncan Road.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Prow No. 3225, laden with 820 bundles of mats, capsized off Cross Island, whilst the tindal, Sonoo Baloo, was trying to tack when under sail. The crew, consisting of six men, were picked up by another prow of the same owner, and towed into the Carnac Bunder basin.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abdool Cassam, residing at Cavel Street, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 650 from a cup-board of his bed-room. He suspects his servant, who absconded on the day of the theft, as the person stealing the property. Search is being made by the police for the servant.

LECTURE ON "THE PAMIRS."—The fourth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B. A., on "The Pamirs." The lecture is open to the public, and will be illustrated with charts.

A MISSING BOY.—Savlaram Bapuji, residing in Bhandarwada, reported to the police that on the night of the 25th instant, his son Cassinath, aged eleven years, left his house on the morning of the 24th instant, and did not return home. The lad is a truant and this is the third occasion that he thus left his father's house. He wears a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4, and 2 gold rings in each ear, worth about Rs 2.

MUSIC AT THE RACES.—The following programme will be played at the Mahaluxmee Races, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 4 p.m., to-day:—

March.....H. M. S. Camperdown...Clode.	
Overture ....The King's Lieutenant.. E Titl.	
Gavotte .....Charming .....Boggetti.	
Fantasia.....Scotland's Pride .....Godfrey.	
Valse .....L'Etoile Polaire .....Waldteufel.	
Lancers .....Her Majesty's .....Solomon.	

STREET ACCIDENT—On Sunday, while Purbuttee Samboo, a Hindu cart-driver, was driving his cart loaded with sheet-iron along the Baboola Tank Road, the rope that connected the pole across the bullock's neck broke and one of the bullocks got loose. The cart fell on one side and one of the iron sheets fell on the driver's right shin bone, causing a fracture. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now an in-door patient.

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON'S.—Superintendent H. Brewin, yesterday, placed Subberbux Kaddabux and Hajibux Kuddabux, two Mahomedans, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on charges of receiving stolen property, with a guilty knowledge in regard to the extensive thefts, which have been committed in the offices of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. A sum of Rs. 875 and 2 sovereigns were recovered from them by the police. The case was remanded till to-day, and will be heard before Mr. Cooper.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The following result was declared yesterday afternoon of the Art Society lotteries:—First prize, No. 86; 2nd prize, No. 1931; third prize, No. 1277; fourth prize, No. 1993; fifth prize, No. 1950; sixth prize, No. 1988; seventh prize, No. 124; eighth prize, No. 603; and ninth prize, No. 1555. There were present Lord Colin Campbell, Messrs. A. K. Leslie and E. Greenwood, Mrs. H. W. Uloth, Mrs. Oldfield, Messrs. Pherozsha Bulsara, Nagindas G. Mehta, and Abdool Currim Moonshee.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president of the above Institution, forwarded a sum of Rs. 75 to Miss Green, the lady superintendent of the Alexandra School, for distribution amongst the teachers in charge of the Matriculation Class, being a bonus at the rate of Rs. 25 for each pupil, who successfully passed the examination of 1892. Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas has also forwarded Rs. 20 for a prize to be given to the pupil of the school obtaining the highest marks in the French language. Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas has been a director of the Institution since 1878.

NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gray, prosecuted Dada Sulleiman and Correa Kuddoo, two notorious characters, on charges of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of silk sarees, embroidered caps, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 332, belonging to one Framjee Ardaseer. Both these prisoners were tried on similar charges committed at Bhendy Bazar Road, where they forced their way into the house of Krishna Gungjee, a butterman, and misappropriated hard cash and Persian coins to the value of Rs. 27. The evidence of the police conclusively showed the prisoners were responsible for the thefts, though the offenders emphatically denied any connection with the offences which they said were trumped up against them. The Magistrate convicted them of the offences, and sentenced each of them to undergo rigourous imprisonment for four years on the several charges.

A RECENT arrival in London (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) is Madame Tel Sono, the first Japanese lady who chose the study and practice of law for her life work, being, in fact, the first female lawyer in Japan. The object of the visit is to collect funds to establish a Christian school near Tokio for the education of high-class girls and women. During her experience in the courts of Tokio she came to realise the condition of her countrywomen and the need for such an institution based upon Christian principles, and this alone has influenced her to throw up her practice and devote herself to missionary work. Lady Henry Somerset and other ladies are interesting themselves in Mdme. Tel Sono's effort, and assistance has been promised by several leading ministers of religion to bring the mission before the notice of the churches in London.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.—JUDGMENT.

HAMMOND KENNARD VS. J. P. CORNFORTH AND OTHERS.

HIS HONOUR delivered judgement in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 1,862, being Rs. 1,500 for the amount paid by him for fifteen preference shares in Southwell and Austin, Limited, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three defendants. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the fourth defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 1,862-8, being Rs. 1,500 the amount paid by him for fifteen preference shares in Southwell and Austin, Limited, in August, 1890, with interest thereon at the rate of ten and a half per cent. per annum. It is what would be called in England an action for deceit, in which the plaintiff complains that he was induced to take the preference shares by the misrepresentation of the defendants and that he has sustained damages thereby—That the plaintiff has sustained some damage in consequence of his being a holder of the shares, there can be no doubt as the company has since gone into liquidation and the shares now appear to be worthless. In order to sustain his action the plaintiff has to prove three things, namely, (1) that there was a statement as to facts by the defendants which was false; secondly, that they made that statement dishonestly; and, thirdly, that he took the shares on the faith of such statements. That this is the law on the point is quite clear. Whatever doubt there may have been as to what was necessary to support an action for deceit such doubt was finally removed by the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Derry *vs.* Peek (L. R. 14 *a.* C337). There it was held that in an action of deceit the plaintiff must prove actual fraud—and that fraud is proved when it is shown that a false representation has been made knowingly or without belief in its truth or recklessly without caring whether it be true or false. It was also held that a false statement made through carelessness and without reasonable ground for believing it to be true may be evidence of fraud, but does not necessarily amount to fraud. Such a statement if made in the honest belief that it is true is not fraudulent and does not render the person making it liable to an action of deceit. The leading case has been followed and commented on in more than one case; of these later cases those of Elasier *vs.* Roles, 42 Chancery Division 436 (where the statement relied on was very similar to the main statement relied on in this case) and Anques *vs.* Clifford (1891-92 Chancery 449) are the most instructive. The burden of proof in cases of this kind lies very strongly on the plaintiff, when a man makes allegations of fraud against persons in a fiduciary or quasi-fiduciary position it is incumbent on him to prove such allegations beyond the shadow of a doubt, and if there be any doubt I think that as in criminal cases the benefit of that doubt should be given to the defendants. Again, in such cases when two or more defendants are joined, each defendant stands alone, and the case must be made out against them severally. The question must be asked and answered of each whether he is dishonest or not. In this case the first three defendants have appeared together, the fourth defendant being separately represented. I think, however, that the case here against all is so far identical that it will not be necessary for the purpose of arriving at a true conclusion to discuss the evidence in its bearings against each individual separately. Now, as to the facts of the case. The Company of Southwell and Austin, Limited, was registered on the 9th of March, 1888. It was formed to take over from the firm, in which Mrs. Southwell Piper and Mrs. Austin were partners, the business of milliners and ladies' outfitters, which had been carried on by that firm for some three years. The capital was rupees one lakh in one thousand shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 780 were allotted. The purchase-money was paid partly in shares and partly in cash. F. S. Piper being the nominal vendor—he also guaranteed a dividend of ten per cent. on the paid-up capital for two years, for which he deposited 100 shares as security. The first directors under the articles were Messrs. Cornforth, Bristed, and Piper. Mrs. Piper was the manager on a salary and commission of ten per cent. on net profits. The company's business was commenced and soon began to extend. In consequence, however, of a very large proportion of the sales being made on credit, a want of funds soon began to make itself felt. This was, as Mr. Cornforth said, a source of anxiety to the directors, and that is plain from the minutes of their various meetings. At these meetings it was usual for the directors to receive from the manager a statement of the business done during the preceding month. Much stress was laid on the fact that these statements do not correspond with the figures in the company's cash-book and ledger. I may, however, state at once that but little importance can be attached to that fact. Also the defendants say, and I have no reason whatever to doubt that such statements were merely approximate, furnished in order to give them some idea of the working of the company. They differed no doubt materially from the cash-book and ledger, but they were not audited statements and the difference is not so great, I think, as would materially affect the position of the company. Moreover it was the manager's duty to keep the accounts of the company (article 14) and if she wilfully deceived the directors in this particular (of which there is not a particle of evidence) that that would not be evidence of any fraud on the part of the directors. The statements, too, being merely an approximate summary of business, there was, I think, no obligation on the directors as Mr. Hemming suggested of checking the statements from time to time. Mr. Bristed, however, did so occasionally, and was satisfied as to their correctness. I should mention that with one or two exceptions these statements show a considerable increase of the business of the company, as compared with corresponding months in the previous year. Mr. Chalk joined the board in October, 1888, and continued to act as a director in the absence of Mr. Cornforth in England, namely, till August, 1889, and on 9th of March, 1889, the first year of the company's existence was completed, and in April, 1889, a balance-sheet and profit and loss account with a report of the directors was issued to the shareholders. This was considered and passed at the first annual meeting of the shareholders on the 10th of May, 1889, when Mr. Chalk took the chair, and in commenting on the favourable result of the company's operations said, it would be desirable if the capital could be increased to the amount originally fixed, namely, rupees one lakh. This balance-sheet which with the directors' report is now impugned by the plaintiff, and of which I will say more later on, shows a profit of Rs. 16,526-1-3, but this is less than the amount of outstandings shown, namely, Rs. 19,415-15-9, from which it is clear that there were not funds in hand, out of which the profit could be paid forthwith. During the year 1888-89 the want of funds made itself felt to an increasing extent. On the 6th June, 1889, the Bank balance was overdrawn by Rs. 158. In that month it appears that the Agra Bank advanced Rs. 5,000 to the company, sanctioning an over-draft to that extent upon a demand promissory note of the company and the directors personally. In August, 1889, the directors thought that the financial position of the company required a further working capital and a loan of Rs. 10,000 seemed requisite. The Bank of Bombay having declined to advance that sum it was eventually borrowed from Messrs. Chalk and Walker on a mortgage of the company's property and assets. Out of this the Agra Bank was repaid, and their promissory note cancelled. Endeavours were made to reduce the purchases of stock and to push the collection of outstandings. About the same time Mrs. Austin and Messrs. Bristed and Piper transferred the amount of their unpaid dividends to deposit account amounting in all to Rs. 3,675 to bear interest at six and a half per cent. per annum. In December, 1889, Mr. Cornforth requested Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon & Co., to finance the company, but they declined. The company though doing a larger business was at this time much hampered for ready-money owing to a very large proportion of the sales being made on credit. On the 8th of January, 1890, Mr. Chalk suggested that the shareholders should be called together with a view to liquidation, but this suggestion was not accepted by his co-directors, who, though agreeing with his views, considered the business a good one, and one which with more capital might be carried on successfully On the 7th March, 1890, Mr. Smetham joined the board in place of Mr. Chalk. About this period Mr. Smetham endeavoured to obtain a loan of Rs. 30,000 for the company, but the negotiations fell through. On the 10th of June, 1890, at a general meeting of the shareholders, the balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts with the directors' report for the years 1889-90 were considered and passed. The balance-sheet, while showing a balance of profit and loss account of Rs. 18,336-3-11, shows outstandings to the amount of Rs. 29,552-6-6. Under these circumstances a resolution was unanimously passed, proposed by Mr. Bristed and seconded by the plaintiff, that a dividend of ten per cent. for the past year be paid as soon as the company were in a position to pay. At the same meeting Mr. Faulding proposed to increase the capital of the company to rupees two lakhs by the issue of preference shares of Rs. 100 each to the amount of one lakh of rupees. At this meeting Mr. Cornforth had addressed the shareholders as to the position of the company. No business and want of capital, and it was evidently in consequence of this that the proposal of Mr. Faulding was made. A draft prospectus was drawn up by Mr. Faulding and corrected by Mr. Smetham, who states that he struck out of it some expressions of Mr. Faulding's, which appeared to him too highly coloured. This rough draft prospectus was read, confirmed, and adopted by the directors at their meeting on the 20th of June, 1890. The liabilities of the company were at this time reported to be about Rs. 30,000. An extraordinary general meeting was held on the 20th June, 1890, at which Mr. Faulding proposed, and Mr. Bristed seconded, that the capital of the company be increased to rupees two lakhs by the issue of 1,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each, such shares to carry accumulative preferential dividend of 10 per cent. Mr. Smetham explained the proposition to the meeting and the resolution was carried unanimously. The rough draft of the prospectus was read to the meeting and approved. The plaintiff was not present at this meeting. The special resolution passed at this meeting was irregularly confirmed, and in consequence of this it was subsequently confirmed in the following year, but nothing turns upon this irregularity in the present case. In consequence of this special resolution the prospectus was issued by the directors, and it is on the untruth of these statements in the prospectus that the plaintiff mainly rests his case. The plaintiff took up fifteen new shares, for which he paid on the 5th of August, 1889, by a cheque for Rs. 1,050, and by a dividend warrant on ordinary shares of the company for Rs. 450. Such are shortly the circumstances of the company down to the date on which the plaintiff took his preference shares. What occurred afterwards has really nothing to do with this case. It may, however, be mentioned that a balance-sheet and report were published in 1891. In spite of the issue of 606 of the new shares the balance of profit was not so large, whilst the book's debts had very greatly increased, namely, to Rs. 35,636-13. A dividend of ten per cent. was declared on preference shares and five per cent. on ordinary shares, but there were no funds in hand to pay it. During the following year things went on from bad to worse, and in 1892 a balance-sheet was prepared, but not published, showing a loss of some Rs. 40,000, and in May, 1892, it was found necessary that the company should go into liquidation. This, however, was nearly two years after the issue of the preference capital, and it would be very dangerous in a case like the present to judge entirely of the directors' conduct in 1890 by the light of subsequent events, which may or may not have been, and in this case certainly to a very large extent were not the results of such conduct. I will now consider what were the relations of the plaintiff to the company. The plaintiff had been for many years the friend of the Pipers. He had advanced Rs. 2,000 to the firm, of which Mrs. Piper was the head, on the security of her husband. When the company was formed he subscribed for thirty shares, and afterwards bought fifteen more. He was present at the meeting of the 20th June, 1890, when the issue of further capital was proposed, and seconded the resolution as to the payment of dividend as above mentioned. In considering whether the plaintiff has or has not proved his case I will take first to question whether he took these fifteen preference shares on the faith of the prospectus issued by the defendants. That the statements in the prospectus were not the only inducement is clear from his evidence as he admits that he was influenced by the fact that the management and the directorate were the same as in the company originally formed. If, however, a mis-statement by the defendants coupled with other influences induced him to take shares then I think that the defendants would be liable in an action for deceit (see Edgington *vs.* Fitzmaurice, 29th Chancery Division, 459). The plaintiff's evidence goes no further in support of his case than to show that he took the shares partly on the faith of the prospectus. His statement that the sum total of the cash and credit sales in the directors' minute book does not tally with the gross profit on the sales account in the balance-sheet by Rs. 2,000, but it has no significance as it appears that the two sums have connection with each other. He cannot and does not speak as to the truth or untruth of those statements or as to the honesty or dishonesty of the defendants, but so far as this point is concerned I accept his statement that on the faith of the statements in the prospectus he took fifteen preference shares. Now, what is the evidence as to the untruth of such statements? And how has the plaintiff endeavoured to prove it? I put out of consideration the question of the truth or untruth of the statements in the first two reports and balance-sheets as an influence acting on the plaintiff's mind, because he has not alleged that they did so influence him, nor has he particularised any such statement. Moreover, though the documents are mentioned in the plaint, it is clear that Mr. Hemming did not at any rate at first rely upon them, as when putting in various documents in his opening he expressedly declined to put in the balance-sheets, and they were accordingly put in by the defendants' counsel. However, Mr. Hemming admitted that on this point the main question would be as to whether the statement in the prospectus that the company had earned 20 per cent. profit was true or false, and on that issue must depend the decision of the question as to the truth or fallacy of the other statements. Now, there is no direct oral testimony as to this question. To prove that the company had not earned 20 per cent. on their capital up to the date of the prospectus Mr. Hemming has relied mainly on the minutes of the directors as recorded in the minute book and on certain deductions and calculations which he has himself made. To them I will allude presently. The defendants have all said, and I believe them that they made the statements as to 20 per cent. profit having been earned in reliance on the audited balance-sheets of the company. Those balance-sheets show a profit of Rs. 60,000 the first year and Rs. 18,000 the second year, and if those balance-sheets are correct there is no doubt that the statement in the prospectus is also correct. Now, Mr. Hemming admits that the balance-sheets are prepared on a correct basis. Indeed they are prepared in accordance with the form prescribed by the Articles of Association. They were audited by the firm of Lidbetter and Co., a firm of known respectability, who are employed in the audit of the accounts of several large companies. No suggestion is made that the audit was not fair and above board. This firm, too, in their capacity of accountants were actually employed to write up the company's books previous to audit, all the books of the company being handed over to them for that purpose. No suggestion is made that the books were not properly written up by them. Mr. Lidbetter has given his evidence before me and assures that the balance-sheets are perfectly correct. Mr. Hemming then had recourse to a suggestion that the directors had fraudulently supplied wrong materials to the auditors. This was not made till the defendants' case had begun and not a shadow of evidence was given in support of it, and I only mention it to dismiss it from consideration. When asked to show where the error in the balance-sheet lay Mr. Hemming could only say that it must lie in the item of stock or in the item of outstandings. As to the latter these were audited by Mr. Lidbetter, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures given. Mr. Hemming then fell back on the item of stock. If this were incorrect it would be for the plaintiff to show it. As a matter of fact the stock was taken with great care. Extra hands were brought in to check the figures, and these were seen at work by Mr. Lidbetter, and the stock list was submitted to him, and as auditor he was satisfied with the basis by which the valuation was arrived at. Before leaving the question of the balance-sheets I may mention that it appears on the face of them that the outstandings exceeded the profits earned, and therefore the dividend was declared out of monies not actually in hand. There is, however, nothing improper in declaring a dividend in such a case—much less could it be said to be fraudulent on the part of the directors. I will now proceed to deal with the figures given by Mr. Hemming, which, he says, prove conclusively that the balance-sheets are wrong, and that the company never earned a pie. At the outset I would state that Mr. Hemming's basis of calculation seems to me utterly erroneous. I said so when he put the figures before me at the hearing, and I am still of the same opinion. Mr. Hemming admitted the principle of the balance-sheets to be right, and it seems to me that the best and clearest way of proving the incorrectness of the published balance-sheets would have been to prepare a correct one from his own figures. Instead of this what does Mr. Hemming do? I do not take his calculations based on the directors' minute-book, where the figures are only approximate but on the cash-book of the company. For the first year he says take the total income received with the outstandings—deduct a half on the assumption that the company made a hundred per cent. profit and remainder will be less than the total expenditure, that is to say, there will be a loss. The fallacy of the argument is apparent. Why should half the income and outstandings be deducted for cost of stock. The stock does not come under the head of income at all, but of capital, and it by no means follows that any of the income was or would have to be expended in purchase of stock. Taking the figures which Mr. Hemming takes from the cash-book the income with the outstandings exceeds the expenditure by a large amount. Without them it does not do so, showing clearly that the payment of the profit earned depended on the successful recovery of the outstandings. There is no suggestion made in this case that the book debt due to the company were anything but good debts. The true method of estimating the profits of a company and what are profits is clearly laid down by Mr. Buckley at p. 486 of the 5th edition of his work. The profits of an undertaking, he says, are not such sums as may remain after the payment of every debt, but are the excess of ordinary receipts over expenses properly chargeable to revenue account. Here the price of stock would not be an expense properly chargeable to revenue account. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the plaintiff has failed entirely to prove that the balance-sheets are incorrect, and consequently he has also failed to prove that the statement in the prospectus that the company had earned 20 per cent. profit and the statements following on that were untrue. This in itself would be sufficient to dispose of his case, but as he has made charges of fraud against the four defendants, I think I ought also to state that in my opinion, he has entirely failed to show any want of care on their part, much less dishonesty. There is not in my opinion the least ground for supposing that any of the defendants possessed when making efforts to procure further capital for this company—that *mens rea* which it is necessary for the plaintiff to show before he can succeed in a case of this kind. It is unnecessary for me to discuss the evidence as to the various circumstances which it was alleged showed the bona fides of the directors or the reverse. A great deal of matter was introduced if not solely for the purpose of prejudicing the defendants' case, at any rate to show that they had been negligent in their conduct and management of the company's business. In my opinion, no such negligence was proved, nor I think are the defendants to blame for the subsequent collapse of this unfortunate company. That, however, is beside the point in this case. The onus laid on the plaintiff to substantiate the charges which he made, and in my opinion he has signally failed to do so. I have not considered it necessary to refer in detail to the various circumstances, which have convinced me of the bona fides of the defendants in this case, and these are many, but I may say that it appears almost inconceivable that, had they issued this prospectus with the fraudulent intent which the plaintiff suggest that they should have laid it before the general meeting and secured the sanction of the shareholders to the proceedings. One more point I must mention, since the decision in Peek *vs.* Derry the legislature in England have passed a Directors' Liability Act. A perusal of that enactment will show that, under the circumstances of the present case, the defendants would not be liable if that Act were in force in this country, and if they be held so liable the liability would fall on and be shared by if not the plaintiff at any rate by all the shareholders who authorised the publication of the prospectus. The question of damages does not arise, but it should I think be mentioned that no evidence has been adduced before me to show what damage the plaintiff actually sustained by his having taken these shares on the faith of the prospectus, according to the measure of damages prescribed by the Lords Justices in the case of Peek *vs.* Derry. It follows that the suit must be dismissed. I regret that the enquiry should have been protracted to such a length, but the plaintiff must of course be held responsible for that as well as all other consequences of his action. The suit is dismissed with costs. The professional cost of the first three defendants I certify at Rs. 330, and those of the fourth defendant at Rs. 270; such costs to be paid by the plaintiff.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE eighth general meeting of shareholders of the Back Bay Bath Company, Limited, was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Kennedy Sea Face, Mr. H. W. Uloth, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The honorary directors of the company are Messrs. H. W. Uloth, J. P. Watson, T. A. Bland, and Dr. E. H. R. Langley. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December, 1892, together with the audited accounts made up to the same date. The bath was well supported during the early part of the year, and the receipts for the months January to May showed a decided increase. After the 31st May, the takings diminished considerably in comparison with previous years. The number of bathers compares with previous years as follows:—1886, 11,762; 1887, 9,950; 1888, 15,173; 1889, 13,084; 1890, 12,313; 1891, 11,977; 1892, 11,449. The premises continue in efficient repair and no heavy outlay has been necessary this year, thus reducing the working charges to a large extent. Early in the year the wooden platform at the south end, which constituted the shallow end, was removed, having become rotten and unserviceable. It has now been replaced by a permanent shallow end to the Bath, of stone, having a gradual slope from 3½ feet at the end to the ordinary depth of water 7½ feet, at about the centre of the Bath. The directors feel confident of the proprietors' approval of this outlay, as it will materially improve the Bath, and obviate the yearly expense of repairs incurred on account of the wooden platform. This will now render the Bath perfectly safe for ladies, children, and those learning to swim; and, as such, will be, the directors feel sure, duly appreciated. The cost of this work, which will appear in next year's accounts, will be about Rs. 600. Under the Articles of Association Mr. H. W. Uloth and Mr. J. P. Watson retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommend their re-election accordingly. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,360-4-5, and the directors propose to write off Rs. 725 from the value of the building, &c., and recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. leaving a balance of Rs. 138-4-5 carried to next account. The directors have greatly to deplore the death of Mr. J. Duxbury, for so many years chairman of the company, and connected with the direction of its affairs from the time it started, and the shareholders will fully enter into their feelings of regret at the loss of his valuable services.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bland, the directors' report was approved and adopted. On the motion of Dr. Langley, seconded by Mr. I. M. Shields, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. Messrs. Uloth and Watson were re-elected honorary directors, with Mr. Uloth as chairman of the board. Messrs. Morris and Seabrook were also elected directors. On the motion of Mr. Shields, seconded by Mr. Bland, Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were re-appointed auditors. On the motion of Mr. Shields, seconded by Dr. Langley, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. H. W. D. Shallard, the honorary secretary, to whose untiring exertions the success of the Bath is mainly due. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JANNI.

YESTERDAY afternoon the leading millowners and China merchants presented the following testimonial, expressive of their high appreciation of his urbanity and laudable desire to promote his own company's and their best interests, to Mr. Janni, the popular Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company. The address, which was beautifully illuminated, was read by Mr. Cursondas Valubdas. Mr. Janni leaves Bombay to-morrow to take charge of his new duties at the Head Office. The address was as follows:—

Joseph Janni, Esq., Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co. Dear Sir,—We, the following Indian Merchants of Bombay, trading with the countries of Eastern Asia, having learnt that your are about to leave our shores to take up a higher and more responsible post in the service of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, gladly take this opportunity of offering you our sincere congratulations on your promotion; but in doing so we cannot but express our sorrow at losing from amongst us one whose uprights and honourable conduct has earned our respect and confidence, and whose suavity and courtesy to all with whom he came in contact has secured our esteem and gratitude. We rejoice to find that your departure from hence will not entirely sever your connection with our city; for, entrusted as you are with the general direction of all the eastern traffic of your company, we are confident that you will not cease to take special interest in our port. We hope that the bond of trust and sympathy which has been gaining strength through constant intercourse throughout all these years, will long remain unsevered, and be renewed from time to time by visits to the sphere of your early triumphs, earned for the powerful and popular company whom you now represent. We trust that in the position of greater responsibility, which you are now about to occupy, your success will be still more marked, and that under your able guidance, the company will occupy a more prominent position in the shipping trade of the East. Wishing you and Mrs. Janni prosperity and long life, with perfect health in your native country,—We remain, &c.

A CURIOUS fact is chronicled by a French contemporary. At the theatre at Metz, the only one in Alsace-Lorraine where representations in French are still allowed to take place, the operetta, "Les Vingt huit jours de Clairette" (now being played as "Clairette" at our own Opera Comique) will be shortly given by a Belgian troupe, who have obtained special leave to use the necessary French uniforms and trumpet calls.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF RS. 2,00,000.

PROTRACTED PROCEEDINGS.

SUITS Nos. 86 and 90 of 1892 were instituted in the Subordinate Court, at Dharwar, by Lalla Behrumal, a contractor and native of Sind, in which he sought to recover from the present proprietors of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, viz., the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the aggregate sum of about Rs. 2,00,000 for work executed in 1888-89 in cuttings, embankments, bridges, &c., east of the Darabavi Tunnel on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. The cases were called for hearing on the 12th September, 1892, before the Sub-Judge of Dharwar, the plaintiff was represented by Mr. Viccajee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, attorney, and the defendant company by Mr. Lindsay Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Company, solicitors, and Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Executive Engineer.

After the case had been gone into for some time the plaintiff applied for arbitration on the 15th September, which was accepted by the defendant company, and further proceedings were accordingly stopped. References to the arbitrators were issued on the 17th September, and the time for the award was fixed for the 17th November. Mr. Dikshit, attorney, High Court, Bombay, was nominated arbitrator on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. J. Whiting, C.E., Poona, on behalf of the defendant company with an umpire to be appointed hereafter if necessary. The plaintiff entered an objection through his attorney, Mr. Mantri, to the arbitration being conducted at Poona and refused to allow the Court to forward the papers, and on the 4th November the arbitrators received a copy of the Sub-Judge's letter of the 28th October, 1892, stating that the papers could not be sent with the Clerk of the Court to Bombay, and that the original documents were open to inspection in the Court, at Dharwar.

The first meeting of arbitrators was held on the 7th November when Mr. Chuharmal, Government Pleader at Hyderabad, Sind, produced a power of attorney, and with Mr. Mantri appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Vernon Bayley for the company, but little could be done without the papers called for, and a fresh application was addressed to the Sub-Judge to send the papers to them in Bombay, who ordered that the application should be renewed on 17th November, when time to file award expired.

On the 17th November the plaintiff presented an application to the Court to withdraw from the arbitration, for which he himself had applied.

As owing to the opposition encountered by the arbitrators and the refusal to forward papers to Bombay the award could not be made on the date appointed, viz., 17th November, and the time was accordingly extended up to the 31st January, 1893, on the understanding that the arbitrators would go to Dharwar for the papers. A second meeting was held on the 15th December, at which Mr. Mantri appeared for the plaintiff, and it was arranged to begin arbitration at Dharwar on the 26th December if the Judge would allow the arbitrators to take back with them the papers to Bombay to conclude their work, to which the Sub-Judge assented.

Much difficulty presented itself in the refusal the plaintiff expressed through his agent, Mr. Mantri, to arbitrate his claim and stating his inability to proceed to Dharwar. A third meeting was held on the 6th January, and the arbitrators then proceeded to Dharwar where on the 20th January, 1893, they obtained the papers for the first time. A fourth meeting followed on the 23rd January, at which Mr. Mantri appeared for the plaintiff, but feeling himself unable to act without the plaintiff, he asked for an adjournment as the plaintiff was ill, and he presented a telegram dated 22nd January from the Medical Officer, Rohri Dispensary, that his client was unable to move. An adjournment was accordingly made to 4 p.m. on the 24th January to enable Mr. Mantri to obtain instructions by wire from the plaintiff whether he would join in an application for an extension of time to enable him to be present at the proceedings of the arbitration, otherwise the arbitrators would proceed ex-parte.

The 5th meeting was held on the 24th January, when Mr. Mantri produced the following telegram, from Chuharmal at Hyderabad, Sind, dated 24th January:—"Under the circumstances mentioned in your telegram Behrumal agrees to extension, and you give consent." Mr. Dikshit also received the following telegram from Chuharmal, dated 27th January:—"Extension consent, wired Sub-Judge direct, letter can't reach in time, too sick to travel for twenty days. Civil Surgeon Keith's certificate posted." To this the arbitrators replied the following day:—"Your telegram. Court requires written application for extension, better instruct Dharwar Pleader immediately." To which Chuharmal replied on the 29th January:—"No pleader for Behrumal at Dharwar, how to send consent." The arbitrators surprised at this reply telegraphed next day:—"Behrumal has, we believe, engaged Shivrao, pleader. If not he should forthwith write personally, requesting the Court grant extension." These impediments, of course, rendered it impossible for the arbitrators to come to an agreement on the 31st January, the time fixed for award, and on the 3rd February Mr. Mantri addressed the arbitrators in a letter as follows":—"Herewith I enclose the original certificate of Civil Surgeon Keith and a copy of the letter I received from Mr. Chuharmal (the plaintiff's) agent, from which it will appear that the plaintiff is not in a fit state of health to undertake a voyage to Bombay."

The meeting herein, which is fixed for Monday next, must therefore be postponed.

Enclosure 1.—Received at 1-30 p. m., 3rd February, 1893.

Hyderabad, 27th January, 1893.

This is to certify that Lalla Behrumal is suffering from fever and rheumatism, and is unable at present to travel, and will be so for about three weeks.—(Signed) J. F. KEITH, Civil Surgeon.

Enclosure 2.—Hyderabad, Sind, 28th January, 1893.

My dear Mr. Mantri,—I am very sorry to tell you that Behrumal was laid up with fever, at Rohri, for some time after his arrival in Sind. He, however, managed to leave it for this place, whence he intended to start yesterday, and catch to-day's steamer at Karachi for Bombay. But on his arrival here he became worse and unfortunately got an attack of rheumatism, which has prostrated him completely. The Civil Surgeon of this place, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Forbes Keith, was consulted, and he has found him unfit to travel for a period of three weeks. His certificate is enclosed herein. So you see he is entirely helpless. He will try to start for Bombay as soon as he is able to do so. At present it would be dangerous to his life to undertake the voyage. As regards his cases he alone can give instructions. There is no other person acquainted with the facts of his cases, which are very intricate, and it is impossible for you to do complete justice to his cases in his absence.

Under these circumstances you will be pleased to give immediate intimation to the arbitrators in order that they may not be put to any inconvenience. Your last telegram requiring Lalla Behrumal to send a letter consenting to extension of time could not be attended to as no letter of his could reach the arbitrators or the Court before the 31st, when the application for extension must reach the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

PEARSE & Co.'s LOWEST PRICES of STORES.—Oatmeal, As. 9; Sauce, As. 4; Jam. As. 5; Salmon, As. 6½; Fresh Herrings, As. 4. Price List on application. Apollo Street, Bombay.

THREE FLOORS, TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

UPPER STOREYED HOUSE, TO LET, or FOR SALE, No. 86, Chanel Road, Coliwadi, Bandora. Apply to FRANCIS D'CUNHA, on the premises.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PIANO.—By SOUNDY and Co., as good as new, Rs. 350. Apply "A. A.," care of this Paper.

BICYCLE, with Pneumatic Tyres, in Splendid Condition, Rs. 250. Apply "——" care of this Paper.

P. LUKMIDASS & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, have removed to Kalbadevi Road, No. 182, opposite Thomson and Co., Chemists; have also received new Stock by the last Mail.

MR. N. H. MOOS, LL.B., Articled Clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, says:—MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER has cured me of a severe pain in my molar teeth, which had rendered my nights sleepless for weeks together. I recommended it to several of my friends who suffered from a similar pain, and all of them with one voice pronounced it to be very efficacious.

7 FIRST CLASS WALERS will be SOLD to the highest bidder TO-MORROW at Remount Stables. See BENNETT'S Advertisement.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—88, Meadows Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected Java and Dindigul Tobacco, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE.—For delivery about the middle of March. For particulars apply to the Master, Bombay Fox hounds, The Kennels, Mandora.

WANTED, full plate PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, in good condition.—"Box 2," care of this office.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs, with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30. Extra Tunes Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—10 H. P. PORTABLE ENGINE; 8 H. P. Vertical Engine and Boiler; 10 and 12 H. P. Horizontal Engines. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co. Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Graduate of Cambridge University, desires post as PRIVATE SECRETARY or TUTOR.—Address "D. X.," care of South British Insurance Company, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay n the Mofussil postage extra.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Ripon is the Cleanest and best Hotel in the Station. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final Arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Bacon on Cut As. 13 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut As. 13 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gothkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per ear including postage.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the SENATE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 5-15 P.M., when the Meeting will proceed AT ONCE to vote on the AMENDMENT proposed by Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. WATERS.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th February, 1893.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PAMPHLETS booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE, AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED. THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

We have no market intelligence by wire to chronicle this evening, Saturday's advices by that medium having been noticed in our report under that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposit at Head Office		Dec. Rs.	6,26,992
" "	Branches	Inc. "	2,81,886
Other Deposits		Dec. "	31,88,976
Government Securities		" "	1,81,573
Other authorized "		Nil.	Nil.
Loans		Inc. "	41,698
Bills Discounted and purchased		" "	3,50,815
Balances with other Banks		" "	3,62,000
Cash		Dec. "	45,20,940

In the open market money continues to become less easy, and it will be noticed from the above figures that in all those items of the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, which go to show the position of the trade demand for money, the movement during the week covered by the Return was still towards increased requirements in that direction, though to a much smaller extent than in the week preceding. The withdrawals from Private Deposits last week were less than half the amount taken the week before, while both in Loans and Bills Discounted the increase was much smaller; the reduction of the Banks' Cash Balance, however, would still have been nearly 36 lakhs from these causes, making the figures 133¼ lakhs; and that the falling off stood on Saturday evening at 45¼ lakhs, or about two-thirds of the diminution disclosed by the previous Statement, has been due in a great measure to a material decrease in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, only partially counterbalanced by an addition at the branches.

COTTON has been a quiet market here to-day, and prices have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Business has continued to be upon a small scale, the purchases by exporters having been only 300 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 202½; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 225½; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 228; and Khangaum, at Rs. 238; and 100 bales each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 235; Dhulia, at Rs. 223½; Ingoli, at Rs. 230½; and Broach, at Rs. 226 per candy—all ready new stuff.

WHEAT remains steady in tone at previous quotations for all descriptions: but business for export has been very limited.

SEEDS also have been taken by shippers to a small extent, in a quiet market, and a drop of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*; but other kinds show little change. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-2-0	to Rs. 8-4-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-12-0		"
" " Cawnpore	" 7-6-0	to " 7-7-0	"
" " Red	" 7-0-0	to " 7-2-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,928	bales.
Wheat	19,561	cwt.
Linseed	37,597	"
Rapeseed	6,751	"
Gingelly	20,241	"
Groundnuts	22,469	"
Castorseed	2,877	"
Rice	9,773	"

FREIGHTS are weak, but there is still hardly any demand for tonnage, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—With the tone of the market still quiet, rates opened again at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and the rate ere long became 1s. 2 11-16d. for both media of remittance, at which also the demand was very limited. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 27-32d. has been the rate throughout the day for both ready and forward delivery, at which we have heard of a few Bills being placed; and the market again closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅝d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, the cash and settlement rate for Fours, as well as that for the March account, having advanced ½ per cent., closing quotations this evening being 105⅝ for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account, 101, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown little movement on any line, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Hindustan Mill Shares; of Rs. 10 in Western India; and of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit Mill, and Volkart's Press; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Kemp and Co. at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 27

Monday's observations exhibit a barometric fall in North-West and Central India, and in the west of the Peninsula, and a rise elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana; and lowest in Malabar and Burma. The pressure is considerably higher than usual almost everywhere. Winds are fairly normal in direction. The force is fresh to strong around the Bay. The temperature, on the whole, has risen except in parts of Madras. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-seven in Trichinopoly to fifty-two degrees in Rawalpindi. It is somewhat higher than usual in Burma and Madras, and lower in all other provinces. The abnormal deficiency ranges from three degrees in Bombay to twelve degrees in Central India. The highest maximum is ninety-nine in Trichinopoly, and the lowest sixty-three in Rawalpindi. The weather is fine except in Madras and Baluchistan, where it is showery and cloudy. Salem reports two-and-a-half inches, Wellington one and three quarter inches, Coconada and Coimbatore half an inch of rain. The weather is overcast and rainy, with a strong, southerly wind in Baluchistan, hence the weather is becoming unsettled again.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Cables St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	27	2	12 p.m.	..	51
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 27th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	4	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	..	...	1
" Madras	1	..	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th February, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·940
Temperature of the Air	72·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·2
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·675
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·70
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 a.m. next day)	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	55·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, E, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	166

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—February 25, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain M. Walker, R. A., Assistant Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUISE-MOORES—February 20, at Cawnpore, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain S Guise-Moores, Army Medical Staff, of a son.
HODGSON—February 18, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain G B Hodson, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

AUGIER—SHEEN—February 13, at Saharunpore, first at the Roman Catholic Chapel, and afterwards at St Thomas' Church, by the Revd C B Westerhout, Charles Ray Augier, to Millicent Harriet Sheen, eldest daughter of Austin George Sheen.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1893.

IN "Bombay and its Feudatories"—constituting the seventh and eighth volumes of the "Census of India, 1891"—Mr. W. W. Drew C.S., the Superintendent of Census Operations in this Presidency, brings together and classifies an immense mass of information. We have not only the numbers and the distribution but the religion, occupations, ages, civil condition, education, knowledge of English, sanity, rate of increase or decrease of every race, caste, or tribe in the Bombay Presidency. Information equally detailed is given in regard to all the Native States in Western India. The tabular matter occupies nearly eight hundred pages in the second volume—a mine in which statisticians will find matter of the greatest interest. The first volume sets forth in twelve chapters the purport and the lessons which only experts can find unaided in the great sea of figures in the second. Mr. Drew has accomplished his task with great ability and literary skill. Every subject is elucidated by comparison with other countries, which supplies a standard by which the facts set forth may be guaged and their true significance understood. An example of this comparative method is to be found in the preliminary statement of the area of the Presidency, which, including the Native States, covers 194,109 square miles, with a population just under twenty-seven millions. The British territory has one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles and the Native States, sixty-nine thousand; the population of the former being somewhat less than nineteen millions, and that of the latter just over eight millions. The density of population in the one case being 150·78 and in the other 116·72. Mr. Drew is not satisfied with giving these dry but necessary figures, which by themselves convey little to the average reader. He points out that the whole Presidency has an area only less by a twentieth than that of France, and nearly equal in extent to Spain. The British territory is equal to that of Hungary; the Feudatory States equal in extent England and Wales, with Belgium. The population of the Bombay Presidency is two millions short of that of the United Kingdom and less than that of Italy or of Prussia by a million and a-half. The inhabitants are three times as numerous as those of Scotland and Ireland put together, the Feudatory States alone containing twice as many as Scotland, while the British territory has a million more than all Spain and half as many as France. In density the population is slightly less than what obtains in Portugal, Scotland, and Jamaica, and far nearly double that of Spain or Greece.

While acknowledging that on certain points—notably, the number of young women fifteen—there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the returns, the Superintendent of the Presidency Census Operations claims for them a degree of accuracy not before attainable. He describes at length the process by which the returns were obtained, and the precautions taken to ensure that they were correct. In England every householder has to fill in the returns, and hand them to the official appointed by the Registrar to collect them. Formerly, the overseers of the poor made the enumeration going round from day to day till all were counted. In India the methods partakes of the advantages of the earlier and later English systems. Enumerators are appointed to every locality containing approximately 350 inhabitants. Over every ten enumerators was a supervisor from whom they take their instructions. Preliminary enumerations are made, which the supervisors superintend and check. On the night of the final enumerations the numbers are verified by a different person going round with the book and obtaining the exact number of persons then in each house. The supervisors are themselves overlooked and checked by the revenue and municipal officials. Care is taken to number the persons travelling by railway or otherwise during the night, and to guard against their being counted twice over, those who are enumerated at a particular station are given passes which save them from being again troubled by the enumerators. In every locality the principal men of each section of the community are consulted and interested in the work so that they may induce the more ignorant to give accurate information. Nevertheless there is, as we have said, some reason to believe that the Mahomedans in Sind, and the Hindus in some districts where the Age of Consent Bill was at the time much discussed, failed to give accurate returns of the number of young women of marriageable age. But on the whole the returns were more accurate and more complete than on either of the two former occasions on which a Census was taken in the Bombay Presidency.

The increase of the population during the ten years was 3,518,771. In British territory the increment was 2,385,937, and in the Feudatory States, 1,132,834. The real magnitude of this increase is seen when we are reminded that it exceeds the population of the Kingdom of Saxony by three hundred thousand. In British territory the increment exceeds by two hundred thousand, the population of Greece and that in the Deccan alone considerably exceeds that of the Colony of Victoria in 1881. To this rate of increase the Parsees have contributed less than any other race or community in the Presidency. The great bulk of this population is rural; in England it is urban. The towns with a population of ten thousand and upwards in the Bombay Presidency (apart from the Native States) are 78 to 358 in England and Wales. The number of inhabitants in the Bombay towns is two million six hundred thousand; in England it is little short of eighteen millions. The proportion of villages of the highest class—of 3,000 inhabitants or upwards—has increased in size in every district except Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, and of the second class—from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants—except in those two districts and Nassik. The third class shows a decrease only in the Sind districts just mentioned. The villages are—with the inappreciable exceptions in question—increasing in size. They cannot increase in number, as under the present system the village is the revenue unit, and the creation of new units is discouraged. The average population of the villages varies from 748 in Guzerat, to 588 in the Deccan, and 483 in the Konkan. Of the twenty-one towns with a population of over 20,000, there are only five with a population of upwards of 100,000. At the head of these stands Bombay with the imposing roll of 821,764; Poona following a long way behind with 161,390. Ahmedabad, third on the list, has less than a hundred and fifty thousand; Surat and Karachi having, the one a hundred and nine thousand, and the latter four thousand less. The density of Bombay is 57·75 to the acre. But the city covers twenty-two square miles, much of which seemed to the Census Superintendent to be "quite rural in appearance," as indeed it is, thanks to its gardens and its palm groves, which still occupy a very large space, even in the immediate neighbourhood of over-crowded quarters. The Census, however, shows that except in the two districts of Second Nagpada and Kamatipura the overcrowding of the more populous parts of the city has somewhat diminished. Still the overcrowding is very great in some localities, the number of occupants amounting to 649 in Khara-Talao, 699 in Khumbarwada, and 624 in Chakla. Those rabbit warrens are certainly overstocked, and they are only samples of others. It is noticeable that in 1891 there was an extraordinary increase in the number of unoccupied houses in Bombay as compared to 1881. In Upper Colaba there were ninety-two unoccupied houses; in Lower Colaba 619; in Mahim 911; in Warli 692. In the other sections numbering some twenty-five the number varied on an average from a hundred to three hundred. There is no explanation of this phenomenon; indeed it is only by some fortunate accident that the table giving the number of unoccupied houses is published at all, for the instructions given to the enumerators were to take no note of any but the occupied houses, which it may be mentioned, amounted to the respectable total of 28,310. In the previous Census all houses occupied and unoccupied were very properly enumerated. The total of the unoccupied houses in Bombay—five thousand five hundred and fifty—was portentous. Ten years before the number was only fifteen hundred—a considerable number, but nothing comparable to the figures of the later year. It would really seem as if building in Bombay was considerably overdone. The average number of houses built annually is some twelve hundred. Apparently there are not occupants for that twelve hundred additional houses, at all events, at the prevailing high rents.

AN Australian telegram reports that the Queensland Government is making an appeal to the public for contributions towards a relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent floods. Many lives have been lost; enormous damage has been done to property, and it is estimated that a million sterling would barely cover it. The floods began a month ago, and after partially subsiding, fresh downpours of rain came, and the second floods proved as destructive as the first. Brisbane and Ipswich, as we recently heard, were the scenes of the bulk of the destruction, and despatches by the Australian mail to hand on Sunday show that the telegraphic reports have not over-stated the facts. The first floods are those which are described—those of three weeks ago. The rains had been incessant for several days; three inches had fallen within twenty-four hours, and on the 7th instant the water was far above all previous flood levels. At Ipswich the flood was caused by the back waters of the Brisbane River running up towards the town. The floods on Sunday morning, February 5, were level with the Bremer Bridge, connecting North with South Ipswich, and between seventy and eighty feet high. As it was not believed that the floods would be higher than usual, householders merely moved their families and their goods to what they deemed safe ground. But they were compelled to seek higher ground, and by Saturday evening the floods still rising, three churches, the Queensland bank, and innumerable houses were submerged; the water covering the roofs. Other churches, a brewery, and several high buildings shortly afterwards disappeared from view, and Ipswich appeared one vast lake, the Bremer Bridge and railway station having been completely hidden from view. With the rapid rise of the river a colliery was flooded before all the miners could leave it, and seven were drowned. Many pitiable cases are recorded in which people lost their lives attempting to leave their houses too late. Many of the houses have been completely overthrown. On Sunday morning the water attained the highest attained level ever recorded in Ipswich by sixteen feet. Further losses of life are reported, and scores of families rendered homeless. During the night the water had risen so high that people who considered themselves safe were compelled to fly for their lives, leaving all they possessed behind them. Ipswich is about twenty-three and a half miles from Brisbane, and has a population of some ten thousand souls. All communication between Ipswich and Brisbane was cut off, the roofs of the roadside railway-station buildings standing many feet above the lines, being five feet under water. At Redbank when the mail left all the trains for Brisbane were detained, while Goona, a town of six hundred inhabitants, had bodily disappeared from view, and the waters threatening every moment to sweep away the lunatic asylum and its immates, though the building stood on high ground. The telegraph wires had been swept away, and when last advices left Australia no news as to the degree to which Brisbane had suffered had been received at Melbourne beyond that which we published a week ago.

THE results of three bye-elections have been made known during last week—Cirencester, Gateshead, and Horsham. In each case a representative of the same political views as his predecessor has been returned, but in each case the Liberals have polled more strongly than at the General Election. At Cirencester, where Mr. Lawson has been elected, the Liberal majority rose from a hundred and fifty-three to two hundred and forty; at Gateshead from two hundred and ninety-three to eight hundred and sixty-eight, while at Horsham the Conservative majority has fallen from two thousand and eighty-three to fourteen hundred and eighty-four. The bye-election at Cirencester was rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Winterbotham. A second election was held when Colonel Chester Master the Conservative candidate was declared elected; but believing it impossible so great a number of electors could have changed their views in such a brief period the Liberals lodged a petition against the return of the Colonel. Charges of corrupt practices had been laid, but these were abandoned, and the matter resolved itself merely into a scrutiny. The voting papers were then found to have been incorrectly counted, and Mr. Chester Master and Mr. Lawson were declared to have tied. The judges declared the election void and ordered each party to pay its own costs. Friday's election puts Mr. Lawson in by two hundred and forty votes. Colonel Master has thus twice gallantly but unsuccessfully fought here in the Conservative interest. The Gateshead election was caused by the death of Lord Northbourne and the elevation of his son the Hon. W. H. James to the peerage. Mr. Pandelli Ralli who had before challenged Mr. James, came forward again in the interests of Unionism. Mr. Allan, a local manufacturer, who has recently adopted the eight hours' system in his works and placed himself before the electorate with a more advanced labour plank in his platform than his predecessor naturally received the undivided support of the labour party; this fact doubtless accounts for the considerable increase of the Liberal majority. At Horsham the death of Sir Walter Barttelot gave Mr. Wilberforce an opportunity of again soliciting the suffrages of the constituency, but his defeat by Mr. Johnstone, presumably a new aspirant for Parliamentary honours, was, though by a reduced majority, sufficiently emphatic to demonstrate that Horsham is still strongly Conservative.

WE learn from Calcutta that the Jury Commission will be instructed to consider the classes of offences triable by jury in Bengal in which the jury system has been introduced, and report whether any and what changes are desirable. They are to report whether it is desirable to modify the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to offences triable by jury. The whole correspondence relating to the subject of the working of the jury system in Bengal as well as the reports from Madras and Bombay will be placed before the Commission and the Bengal Government, and the High Court of Calcutta will be requested to afford every assistance in the prosecution of enquiries. The Commission will themselves decide whether or not to take oral evidence. The sittings will commence immediately, and the Government of India will call for a report at the earliest opportunity.

WE continue to receive complaints as to the condition of the foreshore at Colaba, which in front of the Ordnance quarters is certainly far from what it ought to be. When persons driving by are led to complain of offensive odours, there can be little wonder that the residents in the immediate neighbourhood complain bitterly. The only thing to be done, wrote a correspondent yesterday, "is to leave the houses, but this cannot be done at a moment's notice, and an epidemic seems inevitable." It will be seen, however, that the Corporation is moving in the matter, and the subject is to be dealt with at the first meeting in March. Disinfectants have been used on the foreshore for several days past, but the residents in the neighbourhood call for more.

THE Bishop's charge, to be delivered in the Cathedral at 5 p.m. to-day, will, we understand, deal with questions interesting to the laity as well as to the clergy.

NEW colours will be presented to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry by her Excellency Lady Harris on the general parade-ground, Bombay, at 5 p.m. on Monday next, 6th proximo.

THE suit brought by Mr. Hammond Kennard against Mr. Cornforth and other directors of Southwell and Austin, Limited, has resulted in a victory for the latter, who have been pronounced wholly innocent of the several accusations made against them by the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 1,86,1-1-0, the amount paid by plaintiff for fifteen preference shares, with interest thereon. The case was what in England would be called an action for deceit, in which the plaintiff complained that he was induced to take the preference shares by the misrepresentations of the defendants, and that he had sustained damages thereby. After going through a comprehensive review of the circumstances of the case, Mr. Chitty, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who delivered his judgment in the case yesterday, held that the plaintiff had failed entirely to prove that the balance-sheets of the company were incorrect. He had likewise failed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FIGHTING IN THE CONGO STATE.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

According to latest reports to hand from the Congo, Major Dhanis, an officer in the employ of the Congo State, has severely defeated the slave-raiding Arabs under the command of Sefu, the son of Tippoo Tib, and taken 500 prisoners.

The long-missing expeditions led by M. M. Delcommune and Jacques are safe.

THE FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Queensland Government officially notifies that the last floods have been as bad as the previous. The losses amount to £1,000,000, and great distress has been caused. The Government makes an appeal to the public for funds.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE AND HOME RULE.

NEW YORK, FEB. 26.

The American branch of the National League condemns Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill as being an incomplete measure, which will prove a curse to Ireland rather than a blessing.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 27.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Mr. Bosanquet received the list of witnesses to be called in the rebuttal. A document was put in containing the names of Sarwar Jung as witness, and produce certain papers also. Syed Ali Belgrami, Tuffoil Ali Beg, Faridoonji Jamsetji, Major Percy Gough, Miss Sarwar Jung, Mrs. Syed Ali Belgrami, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and probably Syed Hossain Belgrami, and Jaffer Hossain, the Minister, and Sir Koorshed Jah to produce certain documents. In opening the proceedings Mr. Eardley Norton characterised the document as a most scandalous one. Mr. Nelson, barrister-at-law, appeared for Sarwar Jung and Miss Sarwar Jung, and opposed their being called. The Magistrate allowed Sarwar Jung to be called, but only to rebut the statements affecting the character of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. On the same conditions the prosecution was also allowed to call Syed Ali Belgrami, Tuffoil Ali Beg, Furidoonji Jamsetjee, Major Percy Gough, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, the Minister, and Sir Koorshed Jah to produce any papers bearing on the same facts. The Magistrate disallowed the application for Miss Sarwar Jung, and held over the name of Miss Syed Ali Belgrami. Mr. Norton asked what course was to be adopted with regard to Syed Hussain and Jaffer Hussain, and it was decided to call them.

LADY ROBERTS' FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher, the Nepalese Envoy, before leaving Calcutta for Khatmandu, forwarded a handsome sum of Rs. 2,000 as a donation from the Maharani to the Lady Roberts' fund.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

The cricket match played at Lahore on Saturday between the Punjab and the Sind Elevens were defeated by Lord Hawke's team. The homesters managed to win by just one run, though no doubt Sind would have been victorious, but for the presence on the opposite side of two of the English cricketers who compiled 102 runs. The total score was 146 runs.

PATHAN DESERTERS.

Two more sepoys of the 40th Pathan Regiment at Chaman escaped from the Fort with their rifles and side-arms. The deserters scaled the walls by means of turbans, one end of which was tied to the iron bars of the window. A party of Sowars sent in pursuit, failed to effect a capture, as they had passed the Amir's outposts now, and are said to be in Kandahar. The Pathan syce, who absconded with Major Grave's Arab horse from Chaman, is also at Kandahar.

STATION COMMANDS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of Barrackpur as a second class station command, and the reduction of Jullundur from first to second class. The Colonel-on-the-Staff and his station staff officer will be transferred from Jullundur to Rawalpindi, the second class station Staff Officer of the latter place being sent to Jullunder.

SECRETARY TO THE MOBILISATION COMMITTEE OF ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a permanent Secretary for the Mobilisation Committee of Army Head-quarters. He will be borne on the regular establishment of the Quarter-master-General in India with the status of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General and have a staff salary of Rs. 400 a month, in addition to the pay of his rank. Under this sanction the temporary arrangement hitherto in force will be made permanent.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

Brigadier-General Palmer's operations in the Northern Chin Hills was attended with much success, and the pacification of the country is rapidly brought into. General Palmer is now about to proceed to Fort White and Hanta by way of Falam, taking two mountain guns and seventy-five men of the Norfolk Regiment. He will probably send a column southwards to Haka, and visit the Tlang Tlang Hills. The Government of Bengal have asked that the two mountain local guns now at Lungleh may be transferred to the local civil authorities use.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The opposition encountered at Sima having been suppressed; the number of police employed there is being largely reduced, and the eastern column is returning to Bhamo. No further exploration will be undertaken in the Kachin Hills this season.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 27.

H. M. Ss. Boadicea and Brisk, from Trincomalee, arrived.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 25.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Mackenzie from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line s. s. Australia left Suez for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Wissmann arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64½
Bar Silver	38 5-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 26.

10 p.m.	71·4

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

6 a.m.	68·8
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	78·2
4 p.m.	77·5

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 10.

THE FOOTBALL MANIA.

The first Saturday in February was set apart as a great football field day. The kickers and the kicked, into which classes the players may be conveniently divided, and the passive and the passionate, under which designations the spectators may be fairly described—all had a great football field day. Whether players and spectators doted on Rugby rules or professed faith in the Bowdlerised version of the game governed by Association laws, there was an ample bill of fare for all and sundry with two international Rugby matches and eight ties in the struggle for the annual holding of the Football Association Cup. In the cup ties there were never less than 3,000 onlookers, and one of the struggles was witnessed by 20,000 people. The encounter between Wales and Scotland, at Edinburgh, drew together at least 10,000 spectators, and very nearly as many sightseers turned out in the Irish capital to watch England and Ireland test their skill and strength. I really marvel at the popularity of this winter recreation. Like actors, football players were not so many years ago looked upon as rogues and vagabonds. Indeed, there be some, who do not move with the times, who haven't yet changed their opinion of either actors or leather-propellers. And yet we see that the professional football player is regarded very much as a pet, and too frequently treated like one. 'Tis but a few weeks agone that a famous northern Association team was visiting the Metropolis when some newspaper gravely announced as very ordinary news that during their stay in London the team would be banquetted by a certain member of Parliament, who had placed a box at the opera at their disposal. 'Tis truly an age in which we worship muscle and bow down before physical prowess. I am passionately fond of football for the sake of the game; for what I deem, its life-giving, manly tendencies; and not for the sake of any absurd hero worship. And there is much to admire in football. Like the drama, and like the practice of smoking, football has survived the fulminations of bishops and priests; has outlived Acts of Parliament and remains to-day the most popular winter sport in the world. If you wonder why I marvel, let me take you back a few centuries and see what our spiritual pastors and temporal masters thought of football then.

ANCIENT ANTIPATHY TO FOOTBALL.

An Act of Parliament was first passed against football in England in 1365, during the reign of Edward III., when the practice was forbidden because it tended to prevent the progress of archery, which in days prior to the magazine rifle was a matter of no small moment. The yeomen archers of England were then Yeomen of the Guard in something more than mere name. Some twenty-three years later, in the time of King Richard II., a somewhat similar law was again passed. In Scotland, the land o' cakes and fuitba' players, the same hostility to the game was manifested. In Scottish Parliament of King James I., held at Perth in 1424, it was enacted "That na man play at the futeball. It is statute, and the King forbidis that na man play at the fute-ball, under the paine of fiftie schillings to be raised to the Lord of the land, als oft as he be tainted, or to the Schireffe of the land or his ministers, gif the Lords will not punish his sik tresspessoures." Scotchmen now-a-days have reversed all this. They never pay a fine of 50s. for playing. They levy a fine instead, and he is a poor professional indeed, a miserable Caledonian mercenary, who cannot be assured of a weekly income far in excess of this sum for touching so deftly the slippery ball. In 1457, during the time of James II., it was decreed "that fute-ball and golfe be utterly cryed downe, and not be used . . . . and to be punished by the Barronis un-law; and gif he takes not the un-law, that it be taken by the Kinges officeares." Very similar laws were placed on the statute-book by successive Scotch monarchs, so that we see how very pertinaciously the game was tabooed across the Tweed.

PURITANICAL HATRED.

Referring to England, we find that the law against football was vigorously put in force in the days of good Queen Bess. No doubt football was at that time a very disorderly member of the reputable family of British sports. In the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth a true bill was returned at the Middlesex Sessions against sixteen persons—husbandmen, yeomen, and artificers—for participating in what was a rough game. There were no referees with penny whistles in those days. I am afraid they would have been more powerless then than now, for the indictment showed that there were malefactors to the number of a hundred "who assembled themselves and unlawfully played a certain unlawful game, called football, by reason of which unlawful game there arose amongst them a great affray, likely to result in homicides and fatal accidents." About seven years after Roger Ludford, a yeoman, was killed while playing at football, and the Coroner's jury found that Nicholas Martyn and Richard Turvey *feloniously* slew the said Roger. It is then no wonder that this pastime aroused the ire of the Puritans. Thus Stubbes, the author of the "Anatomie of Abuses in the Realms of England" is very bitter concerning football and "other devilishe pastimes." The late Mr. Stubbes remarks:—

"Lord, remove these exercises from the Sabaoth. Any exercise which withdraweth from godliness, either upon the Sabaoth or any other day, is wicked and to be forbidden. Now, who is so grossly blinde that he seeth not that these aforesaid exercises not only withdraw us from godlinesse and virtue, but also haile and allure us to wickednesse and sin? for as concerning football playing I protest unto you that it may rather be called a friendlee kinde of fyghte than play or recreation—a bloody and murthering practice than a felowly sport or pastime. For dooth not everyone lie in waight for his adversaire, seeking him to overthrow him and peck him on his nose, though it be on hard stones, on ditch or dale, on valley or hill, or whatever place soever it be he careth not, so he have him downe; and he that serve the most of this fashion he is counted the only fellow, and who but he!" Lord Kinnaird, the President of the Football Association, drew the attention of the Council recently to rough play, but I don't think that even his Lordship ever saw aught to equal this. But this is not all, for Stubbes goes on to speak of broken necks, backs, legs, arms, and other injuries, and finally condemns the exercise as "murthering play" not meet for the Sabbath day. I certainly do not dispute the point with him. And then we find the wise fool, the man who invented the Counterblast to Tobacco, put his little foot down on the recreation. Thus in his "Basilikon Doron" or Manual of Precepts for his son and Successor he writes:—"From this court I debar all rough and violent exercises, as the football, meeter for lameing than making able the users thereof." King James evidently knew something about fiery and untamed footballers. I could cite you, could quote you, could comment on for you, and could tickle your curiosity with many other excerpts from the Puritan days, but I forbear.

SHROVETIDE REVELS AND THE LAW COURTS.

Despite all this, football—"develishe" and "murthering" as it was—did not die. There was some great attraction—something good—under-lying all this barbaric roughness, and this meeting of man and man, with its lying in "waight" for adversaries. Shrove Tuesday became the great football festival of the year and the pastime beloved of the London apprentices. It is not my intention in this letter to trace the evolution of the game. I merely wish to show the poor repute in which it was held long, long ago. Various attempts were made to suppress this Shrovetide football, and a prosecution was instituted in 1797 for pursuing the ancient custom of kicking about footballs at Kingston-on-Thames. The text of the indictment is very amusing to us now-a-days. It ran thus: That A. S. B., together with divers other evil-disposed persons, being rioters, routers, and disturbers of the peace of our said Lord the King, with force of arms, unlawfully, riotously, and routously did assemble and meet together to disturb the peace of our said Lord the King, and being so assembled and met together did then and there unlawfully, riotously, and routously kick, cast, and throw a certain football in and about the said town, and then and there wilfully, riotously, and routously, made a great noise, riot, disturbance, and affray therein, to the evil example and against the peace." Indeed, there is much more to the same effect clearly indicating that the Kingston-on-Thames people had been playing football with force and arms and feet. Writing at this respectful distance from 1797, the only fault I find with these Surrey sinners is that they persisted in playing in the streets instead of the green fields, where all such games ought to take place. As these rioters and routers did "riotously and routously kick, cast, and throw a certain football," it is clear that these disreputable persons belonged to the Rugby camp of players. It is then from such crude materials that the present highly scientific codes have been slowly but skilfully built up.

A RUGBEIAN REVOLUTION.

And now let us turn for a moment to the Rugby International matches of last Saturday. The present Rugby season will be memorable for the introduction of a new method in playing the game. The Welsh clubs have brought forward a system of playing four three-quarter backs and reducing the number of forwards from nine to eight. The result is that the Welsh organizations have carried all before them in their club fixtures, and have won their International engagements in gallant fashion. The Newport Club has perfected the arrangement and they have never been beaten for two years, while they have won about fifty consecutive matches. A. J. Gould, the captain of the Newport Club, is probably the finest three-quarter back in the world, and he led Wales to victory on Saturday, for the Scots did not obtain a single point, whereas the Celtic representatives secured nine. Scotland adhered to three three-quarter backs, and are now probably sorry for it. England had but three three-quarters against Ireland, but they were left the victors by two tries to nothing. And now concerning this four three-quarters. I am personally surprised that the Rugby clubs have not adopted it before. When some of us seniors were juniors and used to play Association, football clubs generally employed two half-backs and six forwards. The logic of attack and defence ultimately forced them to the inevitable conclusion that three half-backs and five forwards was the best formation. Whoever heard of an Association club now having two "centres"? In a few years the Newport plan will be general with all Rugby teams.

THE FOOTBALL CUP.

In the month of February a young man's thoughts used lightly to turn to valentines and such trifles; now-a-days a young man's ideas run on the line as to which team will carry off the Football Association's insignificant and battered trophy. I hold that the latter is far healthier for him. Eight ties as I have already said were decided on Saturday, and produced no surprises. The eight victors scored in the aggregate 23 goals to 8. But two teams, Sheffield United and Accrington, were defeated on their own playing pieces, and of the octet now left in the competition, Middlesborough Ironopolis—quite a new organisation of professional growth—obtain such a distinction for the first time. Wolverhampton Wanderers is the most southerly team left in the competition! It is curious that Blackburn Rovers and Sheffield Wednesday, the winners and runners-up in 1890, and Preston North End and Wolverhampton Wanderers who occupied the same relative positions in 1889, are still left in, while of the others Darwen and Sunderland, if I remember rightly, have both figured in the penultimate stage. Of course, Darwen, like the Blackburn Rovers, Everton and others, have had the advantage of playing both ties on their own ground, but it carries one's mind back considerably to find Darwen among the eight. It was in 1878 that Darwen played two drawn games with the Old Etonians in a cup tie before they were beaten. This was really the first indication that Association football was spreading in the provinces, and that the pastimes of the old public school-boys were becoming the amusements of the middle classes and the artisans.

HIRSUTE ADORNMENTS.

A certain wise doctor has come to the conclusion that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the colour of their hair. For instance, he asserts that men with straight, dark hair incline to the ministry; tall blonde men are apt to become commercial travellers; and red-whiskered men go in for sport and horse-flesh. I have not observed this peculiarity in the Rufuses of the human race. My experience is that men with hirsute adornments of all colours, tones, tints, and hues are fond of sport and horse-flesh. What about the poor fellows who have no hair! I suppose they have an affinity for billiard balls. What I have most admired is the great respect which professional pugilists and pedestrians seem to entertain for the gift of nature which we call hair. No matter how luxurious their locks, they allow themselves to be shorn of them. Unlike Samson, they do not lose their strength by the process, but I suppose they have less to carry in their performances.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

1ST RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse."

Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 10lbs, A Wahed.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 5lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Esau Khalifa's b a c Rajub, 7st 12lbs, Luchman.
Mr Esau Khalifa's g a h Silver King, 9st, T Kendall.
Mr S Alarakhia's b a h Sultan II, 8st 5lbs, Salley.
Mr Hassen Budder's b a h Atlantic, 8st 12lbs, Pugh.

SECOND RACE—"The Second Dealers' Plate."

Mr Abdoola Farra's g a g Grey Warrior, 8st 8lbs., Trahan
Mr Ali Bin Noffil's g a h Noffil 9st. 3lbs., Salley
Mr Robert's ch a h Moslem, 8st. 9lbs., Gibbs
Mr Almas Bin Abdoola's b a h Jupiter, 8st. 11lb., Pugh
Acc 2 Shia's g g a Telegraph 8st 3lbs, Pillai
Mr Chumandi's ch a g Amance 8st 10lbs, T Kendall
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a c Farcek 8st 9lbs, Ebrahim
Mr Abdool Rahman Esa's g a h Bhudan 9st 3lbs, Luchman
Mr Cursetjee Dhunjishah's b a c Acrobat 8st 9lbs, A Wahed

THIRD RACE.—"The Innovation Stakes."

Mr Ali Abdoola's b ch m Julia 8st 7lbs, Pillai
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy 8st 10lbs, Robinson
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Kaitan 8st 7lbs, Chuggan
Mr Moochool Sha's g a g Speed of Thought 10st 3lbs, Smith
Mr Esau Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank 8st, Luchman
Mr Stephen's g a g Sheehab 8st, Gibbs
Mr Cooverjee's b a p Rangoon 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim
Mr Farmer's b a g Magna Charta 8st 4lbs, Ahmed

FOURTH RACE.—"The Melton Stakes."

Mr Beatty's g a p Arabia 9st. 5lb, Gibbs
Mr Abdoola Farra's g a p Ransom 8st. 7lb., Trahan
Mr Robert's bk a p Furhan 9st. 5lb., Salley
Mr H E A W's g a p Cummer 7st. 4lb., Oomer
Mr B's ch a p Jamel 8st. 5lb, Ebrahim
Mr A W's g a p Shamshad 9st 10lbs., C B Mahomed

FIFTH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."

Mr Abdoola bin Farra's ch a h Artist, 8st 5lbs, Noor Mahomed
Mr Jer Reid's bn a h Brown Boo, 8st 11lbs, Robinson
Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert, 8st 5lbs, A Wahed
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 10st 3lbs, Ebrahim
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 7st 10lbs
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 8st 5lbs, Oomer
Mr Newton's ch a h Vendetta, 8st 7lbs, Smith
Mr S A W's b a h Shumtave, 7st, Pugh
Mr Norman's ch a h Exchange 7st 12lbs, Trahan

LOTTERIES.

MELTON STAKE.—Value of Tickets Rs. 500.

	Rs.
Jamel	240
Ransom	140
Shamshad	95
Arabia	140
Cummer	50
Furhan	30
Total Rs....	1,195

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Value of Tickets Rs. 500.

	Rs.
Grey Warrior	75
Acrobat	25
Jupiter	70
Farcek	190
Moslem	60
Noffil	65
Telegraph	25
Budham	60
Amanee	130
Total Rs....	1,200

TURF CLUB CUP.—Value of Tickets Rs. 500.

	Rs.
Brown Bee	80
Alert	70
Vendetta	60
Artist	150
Turkish Flag	100
Aga's Stable	180
Exchange	140
Shumtave	20
Total Rs....	1,300

Special trains for Bombay Races at Mahaluxmi will leave Colaba at 15-30 and 15-50, Madras time, to-day, and return from Mahaluxmi directly the races are over.

It is believed it is settled that Sir Meredyth Plowden will continue to preside in the Allahabad Chief Court for at least another year. This will be welcome news to all who are interested in the administration of justice in the Punjab, for it is not too much to say that his retirement would be a loss which our provincial court could very ill-sustain.

The secret police of Paris is distinct from the regular force. The members, as a rule, are unknown to each other; and often a second detective is sent to watch the first employed upon an important case.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITION AT PALI HILL GOLF COURSE.

The golf course at Palli Hill was formally opened on Saturday, 18th instant. A handicap competition was held, and the Gymkhana also offered a small cup for the best scratch score made in the competition. The course is one requiring good play, and a certain amount of luck, and beginners find it a very difficult course. The competition day was very gusty which had the effect of increasing the scores. At the close of the day's play Mr. W. C. Symes was found to have won with a nett score of 37, Mr. E. E. Steel and Mr. R. English having tied for second place and prize with 43 nett. For the cup, Messrs. Page, Sprott, and Marshall Reid tied with scores of 50. These three started to play off the tie, though it was late, and Mr. W. G. Page won with an exceptionally good round of 44, one of the players giving up on account of the difficulty of seeing the ball. To Mr. Marshall Reid, the Palli Hill Honorary Secretary, the players owe their thanks for the endless trouble he took to get things in good order. The course is yet far from perfect, but in a few weeks we may expect still further improvement in a course which has already been greatly improved in the few weeks the Honorary Secretary has been working at it. The following are the details of the Handicap:—

PALI HILL GOLF HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Nett score.	
Mr W C Symes	55	18	37	1st Prize.
Mr E E Steel	51	8	43	Tie for 2nd
Mr R English	63	20	43	prize
Mr W G Page	50	scratch	50	
Mr W Sprott	50	do	50	
Mr M F Reid	50	do	50	
Capt Stanley Smith	56	6	50	
Dr D MacDonald	50	scratch	53	
Mr C E Nixon	59	3	56	
Mr Watson Smyth	64	8	56	
Mr F C Allen	79	20	59	
Mr A H Deane	65	5	60	
Mr M C Turner	70	8	62	
Capt Walpole	73	10	63	
Mr J Stiven	65	scratch	65	

The other players made no returns.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP.

(5th competition).

There was a large entry for this competition, as many as twenty-eight having put down their names for Thursday's match. The best score was a 41 made by Mr. Page, then came two players with 43, namely, Messrs. L. J. Robertson and J. Maclean, Mr. Robertson's 43 becoming 41 nett, whilst Mr. Maclean's 43 became 39, which was the winning score. There were several players with scores of 44, and others with 45. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, who went round in 44 in his first match competition this season, came in for second place, his nett score being 40. Next to him came Mr. Page with a scratch score of 41 and Captain S. C. Smith and Mr. Robertson with a nett 41. As Mr. Maclean has already won a forty-twa competition his ultimate chances of success are good. The following are the detailed scores:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Nett score.	
Mr J Maclean	43	4	39	Winner.
Mr E F Nicholson	44	4	40	
Mr W G Page	41	scratch.	41	
Mr L J Robertson	43	2	41	
Capt S C Smith	44	3	41	
Mr J M Anderson	49	6	43	
Dr D MacDonald	44	scratch.	44	
Mr Watson Smyth	48	4	44	
Mr W Sprott	45	scratch.	45	
Dr G E Fooks	45	do.	45	
Mr W E Young	48	3	45	
Mr W Milne	49	4	45	
Mr T D Mackenzie	48	2	46	
Capt Stanley Smith	49	3	46	
Capt Scott Gray	52	5	47	
Mr W Harvey	52	5	47	
Mr J A Jackson	54	6	48	
Mr J Stiven	49	scratch.	49	
Mr T L Roberts	55	6	49	
Mr W Hilfeid	53	2	51	
Mr M F Reid	52	scratch.	52	
Mr C F Lewick	58	6	52	

The remaining players made no returns.

HANDICAP COMPETITION FOR THE GOLFERS' CUP

The Golfers' Cup is a very pretty silver cup subscribed for by the golfers themselves, and specially made by Mappin and Webb. It is played for twice every year, the competition being one by holes and not by strokes. There were twenty-three entries, and during the past fortnight the various ties have been played off, the players left in getting fewer and fewer until the final tie, which was played off on Saturday. Nine of the players had byes in the first round, the remaining fourteen being paired off. There were some good matches in this round, as in all the rounds of the competition. Mr. Nixon, though suffering from a stiff shoulder, was able to tie with Dr. MacDonald, but he lost after a keen fight on the second trial. Mr. Playfair succeeded in deafeating so strong a player as Mr. Page, by one hole, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Sprott won their ties somewhat easily, whilst Mr. Anderson's partner had to scratch. In the second round there were sixteen players who were paired off, and the ties thereafter worked out evenly to eight, four, two, and finally one. In the second ties Mr. Marshall Reid who, like Mr. Nixon, plays best in hole matches, tied with Mr. Sprott, and when playing a second time they had a very close fight, being "all even and one to play." Mr. Marshall Reid had to play "two more" when near the hole, yet in the end he won the hole, and the tie, Mr. Sprott throwing away the match when it seemed to be in his hand. This shows the uncertainty of the game, when even the best of players are found to fail occasionally. Mr. Taylor succeeded in putting out Mr. Mackenzie by one hole. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Young, and Dr. Macdonald, won their ties by two holes, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Maclean won by two up and one to play, whilst Mr. Oxenham's opponent scratched. In the third round Mr. Marshall Reid met Mr. Buchanan, who had been playing well through the earlier ties, and who at first carried everything before him, he being three up and four to play. Mr. Reid then came away with a strong game and won hole after hole, until they were all even and one to play." At the last hole Mr. Buchanan found that Mr. Reid had given him a "stimie" to negotiate, but playing on one side in the hope that the wind would carry the ball round to the hole, he had the satisfaction of seeing a long put go down, and as Mr. Reid failed to hole his put Mr. Buchanan won a very close match by one up. Dr. MacDonald won from Mr. Taylor by two holes, though the latter was at one time four up and six to play, the scratch player winning all the remaining six holes. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Maclean won their ties easily by four up and three to play. In the semi-final tie Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Maclean tied, and so did Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Harvey, so both matches had to be played over again. Mr. Maclean at first played so well that at the third hole he had increased his allowance of two holes and was four up and six to play, and as the next hole was halved he was then four up and five to play. Dr. MacDonald worked against this heavy odds so well that at the eighth hole they were "all even and one to play," and as at the last hole the scratch player holed a long put, doing the hole in four, and his opponent failed to get down, he won a very hard fight by one hole. In the second match Mr. Buchanan was playing his best, and, though Mr. Harvey was doing well, Mr. Buchanan won by two up and one to play. Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Buchanan met in the final on Saturday. Unfortunately Mr. Buchanan was at first off the fine game he had been playing in the first four rounds, as the scratch player actually won the first five holes. Mr. Buchanan then gave a test of what he could do, as he laid his second shot at the sixth hole two feet from the flag, and won the hole easily, and then won the seventh hole in four, laying his third shot over the bunker quite dead; but he lost the eighth hole, not noticing that the head of his driver had split. When he drove off the tie the ball skewed round towards the fatal culvert, and Dr. MacDonald won the final tie and the golfers' cup, by three up and one to play. The following are the various ties in the competition.

I. TIES.

Mr A Taylor	3 holes	Mr Taylor won by 5 up and 4 to play.
Dr G E Fooks	scratch	
Mr T D Mackenzie	1 hole	Mr Mackenzie won by 3 up and 1 to play
Mr W Milne	2 holes	
Mr J M Anderson	3 holes	Capt Gray was obliged to scratch.
Capt S H Gray	3 holes	
Dr D MacDonald	scratch	Dr MacDonald won by 2 up and 1 to play after a tie.
Mr C E Nixon	1 hole	
Mr W Sprott	scratch	Mr Sprott won by 2 holes.
Mr G McDaren	scratch	
Mr R W Playfair	3 holes	Mr Playfair won by 1 hole.
Mr W G Page	scratch	
Mr J G Buchanan	1 hole	Mr Buchanan won by 2 holes.
Mr D Carmichael	1 hole	

Messrs. Maclean, Watson Smith, Oxenham, Cuffey, R. M. Gray, Harvey, Young, Foulkes, and M. F. Reid had byes.

II. TIES.

Mr A Taylor	3 holes	Mr Taylor won by 1 hole.
Mr T D Mackenzie	1 hole	
Dr D MacDonald	scratch	Dr MacDonald won by 2 holes.
Mr J M Anderson	3 holes	
Mr J Maclean	2 holes	Mr Maclean won by 2 holes.
Mr Watson Smyth	2 holes	
Mr R G Oxenham	2 holes	Dr Cuffey was obliged to scratch.
Dr Cuffey	4 holes	
Mr W Harvey	3 holes	Mr Harvey won by 2 up and 1 to play.
Rev R M Gray	scratch	
Mr W E Young	1 hole	Mr Young won by 2 holes.
Mr A Foulkes	4 holes	
Mr M F Reid	scratch	Mr Reid won by 1 hole after a tie.
Mr W Sprott	scratch	
Mr J G Buchanan	1 hole	Mr Buchanan won by 1 hole.
Mr R W Playfair	3 holes	

III. TIES.

Dr D Macdonald	scratch	Dr MacDonald won by 2 holes.
Mr A Taylor	3 holes	
Mr J Maclean	2 holes	Mr Maclean won by 4 up and 3 to play.
Mr R G Oxenham	2 holes	
Mr W Harvey	3 holes	Mr Harvey won by 4 up and 3 to play.
Mr W E Young	1 hole	
Mr J G Buchanan	1 hole	Mr Buchanan won by 1 hole.
Mr M F Reid	scratch	

SEMI-FINAL TIES.

Dr D MacDonald	scratch	Dr MacDonald won by 1 hole after a tie.
Mr Maclean	2 holes	
Mr J G Buchanan	1 hole	Mr Buchanan won by 2 up & 1 to play after a tie.
Mr W Harvey	3 holes	

FINAL TIE.

Dr D Macdonald	scratch	Dr MacDonald won by 3 up and 1 to play.
Mr J G Buchanan	1 hole	

THE COUNTER-BLAST TO THE CURRENCY MEMORIAL.

The Commercial Editor of the *Statesman* severely criticises the letter which the dissenters to the Indian Currency Association's memorial submitted to the Viceroy, and thus writes of the representations contained therein and the firms whose signatures are attached:—

We publish in another part of this paper, the letter addressed to Col. J. C. Ardagh, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, with the names of the parties who have signed it attached thereto; on the subject of the remedies recently suggested and submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, by an important deputation of the citizens of Calcutta, embracing as it did, representations from every class in this community. Now this rather extraordinary production, tells the Viceroy that the petitioners have observed "with the utmost concern and regret, that his Excellency seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations which were then addressed to him, formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the Banking, Trading, Commercial and Industrial interests of this port."

This we assert is perfectly true, for if we except the names of four or five firms who have signed this letter, the other signatories are practically worthless, a considerable proportion of them having recently made the acquaintance of the Official Assignee, showing that their trading operations, under the present system, have been very far from sucessful. We are much surprised therefore to find that *they* should have signed such a letter; their material interests seem to us to point in another direction altogether. Then the Banks who have signed this letter are

The Comptoir National D. Escompte De Paris.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, and
The Imperial Bank of Persia.

"The Comptoir" is a local discount bank in Paris, and is altogether a French institution, and we are of opinion that it had no business whatever to sign the letter. It is well known that France is a bi-metallic country with very large reserves in silver which are at present in circulation at their full gold value, which is about 40 per cent. over their intrinsic or market value as Bar Silver. In 1873. France (and the countries of the Latin Union) closed her mints to the public coinage of silver, and ever since has tried very hard to make Great Britain adopt a bi-metallic standard, but we are glad to say has completely failed in her endeavours. Now, although in 1873 France actually closed her own mints to the public coinage of silver, this agency of a French institution, actually signs this letter to the Viceroy, against the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, which the recent deputation to the Viceroy recommended should be done. The signature of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris is of no weight, therefore, and must be altogether disregarded; it ought never to have appeared on the document. The next banking institution whose name appears on the letter is the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which is a Hong-Kong concern with a dollar or silver capital, and why their name appears on the list we are somewhat at a loss to make out, perhaps the Manager will explain. Is he imbued with the idea that the closing of the Indian mints would interfere with the Indian and China business of the Bank. If so, we can assure him that, if the rupee currency is adopted in the Straits, Hong-Kong and Shanghai, the trade with China will be carried on with the greater ease and simplicity. The Bank's name should never therefore have appeared on the letter, and must therefore be disregarded as of no value whatever. As regards the signatures of the Imperial Bank of Persia and the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, we cannot understand why they should have signed such a letter. They are both English institutions with sterling capitals, and they have only been open here for a few months. One would have thought that they were interested in seeing the Indian mints closed to the public coinage of silver, and as Robert Barlow signs as Sub-Manager for both concerns, not Thomas the Manager, we can only conclude that Mr. Barlow did not know what he was signing. Their signatures are of no value therefore and must also be disregarded. So much for the Banking interests which have signed this letter; the public will readily see that the signatures are of no value whatever.

We observe also that while George Cheetham, A. S. Gladstone and W. B. Gladstone have individually signed the letter, the names of their firms, George Henderson and Co. and Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., are conspicuous by their absence. We altogether object also to the names of Exchauge Brokers appearing on the letter. They think that the contemplated change will affect their interests adversely, by giving us steadier rates of Exchange, and consequently they put the public good on one side, and sign this letter. Their names are perfectly worthless and ought never to have appeared.

As the names of George Henderson and Co. and Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. do not appear on the list, they must therefore be ignored, so that the only names of any importance on the letter are Graham and Co., Kilburn and Co., Petrocochino Brothers, Ralli Brothers, and Andrew Yule and Co., and a few Tea firms, Duncan Brothers, Balmer Lawrie and Co., McLeod and Co. and Octavius Steel & Co. As regards the Tea firms an impression prevails amongst them that their interests will suffer by the change; we entertain a different opinion, however; the rise in exchange will be very gradual and will probably be more than compensated by a rise in the gold price of their produce at home, and this remark applies also to all other articles of Indian produce.

We must defer until to-morrow our further remarks regarding this extraordinary production, which, while finding fault with what has been already suggested, suggests no remedy, and makes no proposals for alleviating the terrible crises,

the duties of the honorary secretaries of the Anjuman with great ability and zeal. Nor, my Lord, can I refrain from publicly thanking the officers of the Public Works Departments who have designed and carried into execution the beautiful building which we see before us. Among these I must particularly convey our thanks to Mr. Wilcox, who designed the building, under the supervision of the chief architectural Engineer Mr. Adams, and to Mr. Ibrahim Shaik Dawood Ahmadi who under the guidance of Mr. Muncherji Murzban, our late able and energetic Executive Engineer, has carried the design into execution with such perfection. My Lord, in the name of the Anjuman-i-Islam, nay in the name of the Mussalman community of this Presidency I beg to offer our most sincere thanks to all those who have helped us by their moral support and by their generous contributions, and I beg specially to thank your Excellency's late distinguished predecessors Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, and Lord Reay for the valuable grants they made to us, and I beg to tender to your Lordship our grateful thanks for having graciously consented to open the Madresseh this afternoon. That your Lordship's interest in our welfare is not less keen than that evinced by any of your distinguished predecessors is proved not only by your presence among us this afternoon, but also by the grant which your Excellency has recently made to us of a large and beautiful plot of ground for the purposes of a Mussalman gymkhana. We are now, therefore, able to boast of a well organized Anjuman—a Mussalman Madresseh, a Mussalman Library, a Mussalman Club, and a Mussalman Gymkhana. With these advantages we may be permitted to hope that a brighter day is in store for the Mussulman community, and that we shall not lag behind our fellow-subjects of other races and creeds in social reform, in intellectual progress, or in physical development. My Lord, I beg once more to thanks your Excellency for so kindly consenting to perform the ceremony, and I now beg to hand you this key and to pray that you will be pleased to enter the Madresseh, and to declare it open.

Lord Harris, in replying, said that he felt from the exhaustive address they had given him that afternoon they had so fully described the object of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and also the history connected with the erection of the building and the objects for which it had been built that but little was left for him to add to what they had said. And he felt sure that although the ceremoney, which he was taking part in that afternoon and, he was glad to say, he was proud of the opportunity to take part in it, was one of the most interesting parts of their efforts in connection with Anjuman education during the last seventeen or eighteen years, still he felt very strongly that the part he now took was, as far as he was concerned, but an insignificant one, and that profusion which, with all thanks, was extended to all concerned in its erection, was largely due to those who preceded him and very slightly to himself. He could assure them it was a matter of very great interest for him to be present to take part in this ceremony, and to be able to congratalate the Anjuman-i-Islam on the successful completion of this portion of its labourers. He again said it was unnecessary for him to go into the details in regard to what the Anjuman had done during the last seventeen years. They had been referred to in the most poetical terms at the commencement of that day's proceedings and in detail also by themselves. But they might be sure that of all who had been concerned in the erection of that building and its opening there was no one who congratulated them more sincerely upon the successful result of their efforts than himself. (Applause.) Because he had never ceased, since he had held his present office as Governor of Bombay from pointing out to every class of society he had the honour to address, the absolute necessity that if they wished to advance in various lines of progress with the other nations of the world they must look not only to the assistance of Government but also to their own efforts and determination. On the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of this building and in regard to its present opening the City of Bombay had reason to be grateful to them and to Mr. Wilcox, who designed it. In a city like Bombay with its numerous and beautiful buildings its origin added another to that number. When the foundation-stone of this building was laid they pointed out what the objects of the Anjuman were in obtaining a central site such as the present in Bombay and in erecting on it a building which it would be their efforts to attract scholars to go up to the college course. He should now say they were right in their calculation that a central building of its kind was necessary in order to induce scholars to go up to the higher classes of education, and it was also pointed out they had recognised it was necessary for the Mahomedan community to fall into line with the general educational system of this country, where it was impossible for one part of a community to proceed upon lines it was opposed to. If they desired to have the same progress as other communities they must fall in with the general system. That was one of the results they must recognise if their Mahomedan boys were to have such positions in the various professions in the world. They must, therefore, encourage them to go on to the higher grades of education, which was now their object in establishing the present building. And no one trusted more sincerely than he did that they would be successful in their efforts and in the hope that a large number of Mahomedan boys would eventually be able to take up positions in the administration of the country which they were now allowed to aim at. Apart from the fact of the erection of this building there were one or two encouraging signs of which they had reason to be glad. In the first place only a week ago when presenting the graces to the successful students at the Convocation of the University out of three gentlemen who came up to receive the degree of Master of Arts if he remembered right one was a Mahomedan, which he thought was a very encouraging sign. Then he observed the Inspector of the Central Division reported that there was an increase in every class of schools and an increase in Mahomedans. Whilst there was a slight falling of amongst those attending schools in the northern division there was a distinct increase amongst those attending secondary schools. In Sind there was a very large increase indeed amongst Mahomedan scholars. Still the tendency undoubtedly was to stop short of the college classes and the efforts of all interested in their community should be directed to encourage their boys to go on to that class, and his Excellency certainly trusted and confidently hoped that the munificent assistance given in the shape of scholarships would lead a number of their boys to go on to the higher grades of education. Certainly Government had no wish that high positions should be taken up by one or two communities in this country. It had every right and reason to wish they should be proportionately distributed. But unless they were obtained by competitive examination it was absolutely impossible for Government to decline to accept aspirants from a superior school. Not only in this country but also in Europe they saw constant complaints of the filling up of positions by means of competitive examinations. It was useless to complain. On occasions of this kind when addressing meetings connected with some educational object he did not confine himself to the particular educational object for which they were assembled but those on a general subject. He had, however, a few remarks upon the subject of education. But owing to the busy quarter in which they were assembled, and as he understood he would have another opportunity of saying a few words in the building he would supplement his remarks thereupon what he had further to say on the subject. In conclusion he did most sincerely congratulate them upon the erection of this building, and trusted their most hopeful wishes would be realised, and that the Mahamedan youth of this city would eventually prove themselves worthy of the efforts of the Anjuman-i-Islam. (Applause.)

His Excellency then advanced to the portals which were unlocked, and the institution was declared open. The party and the greater part of the assembly then proceeded upstairs, and made an inspection of the entire building. On entering the central hall their Excellencies were again seated, when Mr. Dharumsi addressed his Excellency as follows :—

Before we part I have a very pleasing duty to perform, *viz.*, to propose a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Harris for his kindness in having performed the opening ceremony of this Madressa Building. The members of the Anjuman appreciate the honour his Excellency has done to them by readily accepting their invitation to declare this building open, but the gratification they feel on this occasion is enhanced by the knowledge that his Excellency's presence here to-day is chiefly due to the interest he takes in the welfare of this institution and the general advancement of the Mussulman community. The Anjuman schools are a special institution established to meet the peculiar wants and requirements of the Mohamedan community, and although the idea originated with the Anjuman, the schools in a great measure owe their existence to the sympathy and support of Government. It has been our good fortune to secure the interest of the different Governors who have ruled over this Presidency during the last twelve years, and it is a matter of no small satisfaction to us that the present head of Government evinces the same interest in our cause and is anxious to give us the same encouragement that we have received in the past from his distinguished predecessors in office, notably our late Governor, Lord Reay. We commenced our English school as a middle school teaching up to the fourth standard, but being conscious that the benefit of the instruction we were imparting could neither be complete nor our wants fully satisfied until our school was raised to a high School, we have always exerted ourselves towards the attainment of that end. That has been our aim but we had several difficulties to contend with. We felt that until we had a school building of our own in a suitable locality fitted for the purposes of a high school, the object we had in view could hardly be accomplished. Our representations in this respect were received by Government in a liberal spirit and this handsome and beautiful structure is the result. But in enabling us to provide this building Government have not only given to our school a home and habitation of its own, which it so much needed, but have brought the accomplishment of our long-cherished object within reach. We are under great obligation to Government, and when I am expressing our sense of gratefulness to his Excellency, I am not indulging in mere conventionality, but am giving expression to the sincere feelings of the Anjuman. The Anjuman will now have to make a serious effort for raising fresh funds to meet the extra expenditure it will be called upon to incur when this school is turned into a High School. That effort we are prepared to make in right earnest, but I may be permitted to hope that if it is found absolutely necessary to approach Government, our application for a little more help will receive favourable consideration. We are also deeply thankful to her Excellency Lady Harris for gracing this occasion with her presence. It is gratifying to us that her Excellency also takes an interest in our affairs and that she has continued the praiseworthy efforts of Lady Reay to elevate the social and intellectual condition of Mussulman ladies. Before I conclude I may be permitted to take this opportunity of publicly expressing our high sense of appreciation of the services rendered to the Anjuman by its worthy president, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji. We can understand that for obvious reasons his address to-day made no reference to himself. His services to the Anjumam have been simply invaluable, and in the list of persons who have done good work for the Anjuman his name must stand foremost and pre-eminent. I will not detain you further, but will ask you to pass this vote of thanks by acclamation.

Mr. Hakim seconded.

Lord Harris, in supplementing his remarks, said:—

There is still a tendency to be sceptical as to what this Government is doing for education as compared with other parts of India, or as regards our means. As to the first comparison I can only refer anyone who is really interested in the subject to the statistical abstract relating to British India from 1881-82 to 1890-91 where, on the pages 190 to 205, they will find some extremely interesting statistical tables, of which Bombay has no reason to be ashamed. It would be invidious for me to go into greater detail ; but as regards our expenditure on education, compared with our means, there is no reason why I should not go into detail. I was led some months ago into a consideration of this subject by a statement that Bombay spent less on education in proportion to its revenue than most civilized countries. If that was in any way true, I felt we were bound to make an extraordinary exertion to find the wherewithal to increase our educational expenditure. Before attempting that comparison, which is extremely difficult, let us see what our expenditure on education generally in proportion to our gross revenue is : that is, our revenue without deduction for cost of collection and for alienations. I take the last ten years, and I find that in 1882-83 we spent four per cent.—in every case I leave out decimals—and in 1891-92 we spent six per cent. In the five years, from 1882-83 to 1886-87, the average percentage was four ; and in the second half of the decade it was five. In the first three years of the decade it was four per cent ; in the second three years it was five and one over ; and in the last four, five and two over. The tendency, therefore, is for a larger proportion to be spent on education generally. Now as regards expenditure on higher education in proportion to revenue. I take average amounts, and not percentage figures, because the latter are small and therefore not useful for purposes of comparison. I find that in the first three years the average expenditure was Rs. 5,11,091 ; in the second three, Rs. 6,79,115 ; and in the last four Rs. 6,57,005—a slight falling off comparatively, which, however, is rather due to an abnormal expenditure, and probably on some buildings in 1887-88 than to any marked decrease of expenditure in the last four years ; for the percentage figures work out to about the same in each period, viz., 1·1 per cent. in the proportion to revenue. One other comparison may be thought interesting, that is the proportion of our total expenditure on education allotted to higher education. In the first three years it was 29 per cent ; in the second three, 27 per cent, and in the last four, 27 per cent. ; again showing that about the year 1885 the effect of private enterprise and the tendency to encourage primary education in a greater degree began to be felt. The falling off, however, is but slight, and I cannot see anything to grumble at if more than a quarter of our total expenditure on education is given to higher. Now, turning to a comparison with European countries, it is extremely difficult to make an analysis. In the first place, we have no statistics out here to help us, and in the second place, the systems are so very different. I have, however, been supplied by a gentleman connected with the Educational Department in England with some statistics as regards primary education in several European countries, which are interesting if nothing else. These figures only relate to the last year available, and therefore I cannot take averages. I find that in the United Kingdom the percentage of revenue spent on education was 5 per cent. Now we know that the Government contribution in England to education is almost entirely confined to primary. I believe a small grant to secondary is to be made this year for the first time, but it is so small that it will not affect the percentage major figure. To compare, Bombay expenditure with British we must, therefore, take expenditure on education generally and, as I have told you our percentage in the last year of the decade was 6 per cent. I am no, afraid, thereforet at present of comparison with Great Britain. Now, as regards the expenditure on primary in proportion to revenue in other European countries, I find the percentages to be, leaving out decimals—France, 2 per cent. ; Prussia, 3 per cent. ; Belgium, 2 per cent. ; Italy, 2 per cent. ; Holland, 5 per cent. ; and Sweden and Norway, 3 per cent. Now in the form in which our statistical tables are made out it is extremely difficult to make out what per centage of our revenue goes to primary ; but turning to General Table IV. of the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1891-92, I find Rs. 6,54,881, entered as contributions from provincial revenues to primary. That is the amount of grants-in-aid. Further down the column of provincial expenditure I find under the heads, buildings and furniture, Rs. 1,98,999. I take one-half of this for primary, though I might take more I have very little doubt. Further down I find under direction and inspection Rs. 2,56,63-4. Now about 5-6ths of our scholars are at primary schools, so I might fairly take 5-6ths of this last figure, but I will be modest again and only take half. Further down, again I find some Rs. 10,000 for primary scholarships. I shall not be far out then when I say that we spent in the last year, for which figures are available, some nine lakhs on primary education, and that works out too well over 2 per cent. in proportion to our revenue. This comparison, therefore, does not work out so very badly for Bombay ; we are doing as well as some countries, not so well as others. But you must not suppose that I am suggesting that we should be satisfied with such a percentage. My desire, as I have frequently stated, is to find all I can for education, but the demands on the purse of an Indian Government are so different from those on British revenues. For instance, if England spent on the provision of medical relief for the civil population in proportion to her public revenue, what we spend in Bombay in proportion to ours, she would have to allot about £3,000,000 per annum. As it is, she allots nothing. These factors have to be borne in mind when we are making comparisons. However, I am happy to say that I find my colleagues quite of one mind with myself, and that our united efforts will be to increase as our revenue increases, which I sincerely hope it will, the aggregate amount we can allot to education, so as to keep up to, and if possible, exceed the proportions I have indicated.

The distribution of garlands of flowers which were hung around their Excellencies and the guests and the sprinkling of *uttar* concluded the business of the evening amids three lusty cheers for their Excellencies.

The garnets found in the Kurram Valley, which were sent to the Director, Geological Survey, Calcutta, for examination, are reported by him to have been obtained from foliated biotite schist, and that they are of the kind common in India and of no economic value.

The meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, on the 28th instant, will witness the inauguration of the right of interpellation. The Hon'ble Mr. Bashyam Aiyengar and the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair have both questions to ask ; the first on the re-organisation scheme of the Educational Department ; and the second on the Toddy strike in Malabar.

Mr. Etlinger, formerly Engineer on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has arrived from England, and proceeds to Deesa, in order to survey a line of railway from that place to Umarkot. He is acting for a syndicate, of which Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co. are the agents in India. He also intended surveying from Pachpadra to Umarkot, but the Government of India are already engaged on this work.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE M. B. DEGREE ONCE AGAIN.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, convened by the Vice-Chancellor the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, on a requisition made by six Fellows, was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, to consider the following proposition brought forward by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, M.D., C.M. :—"That in supersession of previous resolutions, the designation of the first medical degree shall be M. B., and that candidates for this degree must have passed before entering upon their professional studies the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University, or an examination of some other University, which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, is held to be equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of this University ; and that the Syndicate be requested to lay before an early meeting of the Senate a draft curriculum for the said degree." There was an unusually large attendance of Fellows.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Arnott, the Senior Fellow present, was called to the chair. Dr. Arnott then requested the members of the Senate to propose some Fellow to take the place of the chairman.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said that he would have felt pleasure if Dr. Arnott had occupied the chair, but as he (Dr. Arnott) was to take an active part in the meeting, Mr. Sayani proposed that Professor Oxenham should be called to the chair.

At this stage, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang's arrival was announced, and on his entering the hall he was cordially greeted by the members of the Senate.

Mr. Telang, on taking the chair, said that he begged to offer an apology for being late, and detaining the members of the Senate.

Dr. Macdonald, Registrar of the University, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the Vice-Chancellor rose, and said that the meeting had been convened by him on a requisition made by a number of Fellows, as he was bound to do so under a bye-law. He called upon Dr. Arnott to move his proposition.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta : Will you allow me to raise a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The chairman replied that if that point of order was the same which had been made mention of in the newspapers he would decide the point after the proposition had been laid before the meeting.

Mr. Pherozeshah : We are all aware what the meeting is called for, and what propositions are to be considered, and I am entitled to raise a point of order, and take your ruling on it.

The Chairman : I am quite prepared to hear your arguments, and decide the point at once.

Mr. Mehta said that the matter had not been before the Syndicate for their consideration for the space of three months, and, therefore, it could not be entertained by the Senate. The conditions of the bye-law 21 ought to be fulfilled.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the business before the meeting should be proceeded with as the same question had been before the Syndicate for the last three months.

Dr. Arnott, in moving his proposition, said that he did not know if the Senate was as tired of the M. B. question as he was. Probably she was ; but it was their duty to consider it, and settle it once for all. The proposition which he had been asked to move had the approbation of everybody. It had been approved of by many professors of the Elphinstone College, of the College of Science, of the Grant Medical College, of St. Xavier's College, and of the Wilson College, and if they adopted it, it would settle the M. B. question for a generation. It had the approval of every professor, and he had no doubt that it would have the approval of the Senate. Approved of as it was by educationalists of the highest authority, who were well acquainted with the wants and capabilities of the students in this country, it was well worthy of their consideration, and he asked them to pass it and give peace to the Senate for a generation. The argument for improvement in the education of the students of medicine had been previously stated, but as some of the members had not attended the previous meetings he would repeat some remarks, which would be as brief as possible. The necessary qualifications for the medical degree might be looked at from various standpoints. He would look upon them from two main stand-points, viz., first, from the position of poor students and from the position of the University and of the medical profession. As regards the first it might be allowed that something should be done to provide an outlet for poor students and to supply practitioners with an ambition or capability beyond a dispensary, where an income was made by practice among the poor and by the sale of patent remedies and toilet requisites and such like. The medical students who could not follow the lectures of the professor's might be left to the college authorities in reference to the granting of the licence to practise, already referred to. They were dealing with a higher degree, which would be an academic distinction, and for the elite of the profession, and whatever helps to a constant advancer of the profession, and the culture acquired should make our graduates to rise on equal terms with the best men in all parts of the world. This was certainly no unworthy resolution for the Profession and the University to arrive at. It had been argued that culture beyond a scientific examination was unnecessary, but in the medical profession especially it was necessary. Doctors required to be many-sided ; every hour of the day they required a clear perception and accurate and well trained judgment—often they had to decide on questions of distinguishing right from wrong, and often they had to deal with trifling personal matters of wide importance in society ; and the doctor acting in a confidential way with regard to all lots and conditions of man required well trained mind and morals. He required that culture, the heighest expression of which is character. He required the trained judgment, the well-balanced mind, in clear moral sense which was the aim of all true culture. And as they were aiming at developing a profession worthy of its name and not at turning out many successful practitioners, what should be the preliminary education of men who had to possess the degree of M.B.? He (the speaker) had fixed the Intermediate Arts Examination as a fair compromise and a sufficient advance for the present, and it was no development of recent discussions, advanced in the Senate for years. He was not for lowering the standard of the University Examination as he did not believe in cheap degrees, that is, degrees which could be got on an easy test. Such degrees had no value and it did not speak much for the holders. There were several cheap degrees in the universities on the Continent but they had no value. It was the case with the university degrees that higher the test the more they were sought for. The London University fixed a very high standard for the M. D. degree and the result was that it was considered a great reputation to hold the degree ; while the cheap M. D. degree of America had no value. Dr. Arnott, in conclusion described, the various standards fixed at the different universities in England, and remarked that the best medical men who had made a name were all holders of a degree either in Arts or Science. He could name some of them : Dr. C. Bastian, Dr. W. Bruce Clarke, Dr. G. Wilson, Dr. Corfield, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, &c. The proposition he moved being approved of by all those who were responsible for the medical education in Western India, he felt sure the Senate would accept it also.

Dr. Bhandarker seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

The Vice-Chancellor then called upon Mr. G. M. Tripathi to move his amendment, which stood in his name, and which ran as follows :

"(*a*) That the words 'the Intermediate Examination in Arts' up to 'equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of this University' be omitted from the said proposition, and that the following words be inserted in their place :—

'The Matriculation and in the case of those who have not already passed it, an additional paper in English Composition and Paraphrase to be set down at future Matriculations.'

"(*b*) That the following words be inserted at the close of the proposition :—'and also a proposal for charging further fees for meeting the expenses of the examination in the additional paper.'"

[In case the above amendments fail—"(*c*) That the following words be inserted after the words 'Candidates for this degree,' viz., 'who have not already entered upon their professional studies.'"

Mr. Tripathi remarked that he preferred Mr. Mehta's amendment to his own, and would like to know if he could withdraw his own in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment. He was prepared to withdraw the parts A and B of his amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor taking the sense of the Senate said that he could allow Mr. Tripathi to withdraw the first part of his amendment.

Mr. Tripathi then submitted if he could move the last part of his amendment ?

Dr. Arnott expressed his desire to accept the last part of Mr. Tripathi's amendment as a rider to his original proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that the last part of the amendment was to the effect that the resolution if passed should not be retrospective, and that question should be considered later on.

Mr. Tripathi thereupon withdrew the first part of his amendment, and Dr. Waters was called upon by the Vice-Chancellor to move the second amendment on the agenda paper, which stood in his name.

Surgeon-Major G. Waters moved the following amendment :—"That the words 'the Intermediate Examination in Arts' in lines 5-6 of the proposition and 'the Intermediate Examination' in lines 8-9 be left out and the words, 'the Previous Examination' be inserted in their stead in both the places.

In moving the above amendment he said the motion of Dr. Arnott had already been before the Senate and also before the Medical Faculty. The Medical Faculty gave less approval to this motion than it did to other motions that subsequently came before the Senate. The motion now brought forward by Dr. Arnott was originally moved in the Senate by Dr. Manser, and it received less approval than the present proposition when it was considered by the members of the Medical Faculty. The proposition to grant the M.B. degree to those students who had previously passed the P. E. or any equivalent examination was received with a stronger approval ; in fact, it was the only proposition that was once carried in the Medical Faculty by a majority on one occasion and on another occasion it was thrown out by the casting vote of the Dean. The proposal of Dr. Arnott had not met with their approval at all. The motion which he (Dr. Waters) had the honour to put before the Senate in the shape of an amendment had received approval of and strongly supported by the Medical Faculty. It was reasonable that laymen could not be proper judges as to what should be the standard of the medical student. The Previous Examination in Arts was sufficient to enable a young man to understand Medical instructions, why should he then be compelled to spend one year more in the Arts College to pass the Intermediate Examination. It was simply wasting a year. It was argued that the Previous Examination was not a more severe test than the test applied to the students in the Scotch and English Universities, but Dr. Waters submitted that the Previous Examination was quite on a par with the examination as applied as a test in other Universities. They had had a "prostitution" of the word culture, which was never before used so frequently as on that date. Dr. Arnott had said that there were no men of culture without their B.A. or M.A. degree, but he (Dr. Waters) could point out thousands of men, who had never entered the portals of the University, and were still the men of highest culture. He could cite instances of men, who without such degrees, possessed the highest culture. Amongst them he could name Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Richard Temple. None of them possessed a degree in Arts or Science. The most learned author Gibbon who wrote the history of the Fall of the Roman Empire had said that he never learnt anything in the University. The culture represented by M. A. or B. A. degree was not the real culture required of a practical man. Dr. Arnott spoke about the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, but he understood that recently the Dublin University had Matriculation as the entrance test for medical examination. The University of Oxford was the only University which insisted on the degrees of art from the medical students, but the number of doctors that Oxford supplied was a mere fraction of men. In comparison with the medical students of other Universities the Oxford students were not much better. A student entering the Grant Medical College, after passing the Intermediate Examination, would not be in any way superior in culture to a student, who had passed the Previous Examination. The Previous Examination was quite sufficient for the medical requirements of a student. Most of the distinguished medical men of Great Britain had no University degrees in art. The Rev. Archdeacon had said that speaking from a patient's point of view he would not place himself in the hands of a doctor who had no higher qualification in Arts than the Matriculation. On his right hand there were sitting a number of professional gentlemen who were quite an honour to the profession, and they had no higher culture than the Matriculation. A medical student should have sufficient general culture thoroughly to understand the medical instructions imparted to him, but everything beyond that was unnecessary. They should not hesitate in accepting the Previous Examination as the entrance test for the medical studies. He hoped that the amendment would be carried by the Senate.

Dr. Khory seconded the amendment.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji said that Dr. Arnott in proposing a motion for the institution of the M. B. degree had viewed the question from different standpoints ; only his view was incorrect. He (the speaker) was glad to see that Dr. Arnott had not attempted this time to speak of our medical degree as a license, for he pointed out that a license for practising medicine and surgery was proposed to be granted by the Grant Medical College. Dr. Arnott proposed a syllabus of studies for entrance on the M. B. Medical course which was to enable the students to distinguish between right and wrong, to give them character, to make them men of erudition. He hardly thought such a definition of culture would satisfy the requirements of the venerable Archdeacon's medical man, for the culture which the Archdeacon proposed was calculated to make him a skilful physician in whose hands he and his friends would be safe. He was very glad to observe that Dr. Waters had so well disposed of the argument founded on the enumeration of a few eminent medical men who possessed an arts degree. The speaker alluded to Professor Huxley who did not possess such a degree, and yet was a writer and thinker of very high eminence. He was glad that Dr. Arnott had this time attempted to give concrete facts by referring to the requirements of some of the British Universities for the M. B. degree and instituted a comparison between these and the requirements of our University. The speaker differed entirely from this comparison and the inferences drawn from it, and the whole thing was incorrect. The instance of the Dublin University cited by Dr. Arnott had been refuted by Dr. Waters, and it is certain that according to Dr. Arnott that University was now on the down-grade course and is now satisfied only with the Matriculation test. The instance of Oxford was equally incorrect, the B.A., which it required for the medical degree was only the pass or the ordinary B.A., which required nothing more than the preliminary scientific subjects, exactly what is proposed to be done by our University ; it did not require the mathematics or literature of our B.A. So that those who are not carried away only by the name but were familiar with the actual requirements of Oxford would see that the case of Oxford does not help Dr. Arnott at all. Turning to the Scotch Universities Dr. Arnott had mentioned the list of subjects required. But any one referring to the calendar of the Glasgow University which the speaker had in his hands would see that the requirements were very elementary indeed ; in many respects actually less than those for our Matriculation. And the inferiority is most marked in the very subjects with which it is proposed to stuff our students. It had been repeatedly argued that Mathematics was essential for disciplining the mind for the medical profession. Apparently the Glasgow University to which Dr. Arnott had the honour to belong did not take such a view, as it required far less euclid and arithmetic than did our Martriculation, and this, although we were often told that the Indians were mathemetically inclined. So that the comparison was altogether incorrect, and the speaker ventured to say that the requirements of the Scotch Universities were in no way superior—indeed, they were inferior—in some respect to our own. And let us see what the London University, which Dr. Arnott admitted had a very high position and prestige, required. Even there no arts degree was required, nor the mathematics which it was said was necessary to treat physics to our students. But it was argued that the students there were affected by their environments, and breathed a highly intellectual atmosphere, which by some occult process known only to those who talked of high culture instilled into their mind by some kind of inspiration the mathematics of our art degree. It should not be forgotten that the University was not a class training school, which demanded certain conditions of environements of their supposed equivalents from people seeking its membership. The University was concerned solely with testing the quality and the capacity of the examinee's head. It cared very little what skin covering the head possessed, or whether it showed a turban or a chimney-poton it. That was clearly shown by the recent announcement of the London University which said "cuncta adsint." I admit you one and all, be you a Baboo, a Parsee or a Mahomedan, a prince or a peasant associated with Europeans or natives, or for the matter of that with Africans, and trained whether in a village or a city, to my B.A. degree, if only you satisfy my examination tests." That was the ideal which we had to keep in our mind. It set the same standard whether the candidates breathed English or Indian atmosphere, and did not require any extra stuffing from the Indian to make up for the supposed disadvantage of the absence of English environments. If we followed this example and this standard, we could not be leading our University astray or to discredit, as was charged by some of the members on the other side against those who differed from them in educational matters. As our Chancellor told us the other day, let us seek for depth of meaning in our degrees and let us, if we exact the same standards, grant the same distinction of degrees to our students, for whatever the "culture" requirements, they could be tested only by the same standard tests. And if our students satisfy the tests of the Glasgow University, for instance, Dr. Arnott must admit that they were entitled to the same degree that he had obtained to rank as his equal in academical attainments. As practical men, therefore, let us leave aside the airy nothing of general culture and fix our standards at the right and proper level, exact searching examination, appoint fitting examiners and thereby maintain and raise the honour and dignity of our University, and not lead it to discredit by unjustifiably degrading her degrees and her tests.

No other gentleman being desirous of addressing the Senate on the proposition or the amendment the Vice-Chancellor put the amendment to the vote.

The Senators present indicated their votes by the show of the hand, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, after counting the votes, declared that there were 61 votes in favour of Dr. Waters' amendment and 66 against it.

Dr. A. P. Cama thereupon demanded a division.

The Vice-Chancellor, in accepting the request, asked the gentlemen who were in favour of the amendment to go and take their seats on the platform behind the Chancellor's chair, and requested those gentlemen who were against the proposition to remain seated in their places. Dr. Mackichan and Dr. Cama were appointed "tellers" for one side, and Dr. Waters and Principal Oxenham for the other. Pencil and paper were supplied to each of the members to write down his name, and hand it over to the "tellers," who were to submit the list of names to the Vice-Chancellor.

Names were accordingly written and papers were returned to the "tellers." Dr. Waters and Professor Oxenham handed over to the Vice-Chancellor the names of those who were in favor of the amendment. Dr. Cama handed over the list of names of a few of the members who were against Dr. Waters' amendment. But when Dr. Mackichan handed over the list of a large number of gentlemen who voted against the amendment, Dr. Cama put in his protest, and said he did not know anything as to how the signatures were obtained, and that he objected to those names going into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor as the report of the "tellers." He himself had nothing to do in the matter.

The Vice-Chancellor declared that there was some confusion in the "telling" of the votes.

Dr. Cama said he was not responsible for it.

Dr. Arnott enquired if the list in question could not be checked ?

Dr. Bhandarker suggested that the Registrar might read the names from the list, and the members might answer when the names were called out, and say whether they were against the amendment or not.

Dr. Mackichan remarked that some gentlemen had left the hall already.

A Senator remarked that the votes of those who had left the hall would not be counted.

Dr. Mackichan replied that the gentlemen who had gone had signed before they left the hall.

Mr. Russell asked the Vice-Chancellor if there was no way of voting on the matter which would save time. They had wasted twenty minutes, without coming to any definate conclusion.

Dr. Mackichan suggested that the list of names handed over to the Vice-Chancellor should be kept in his possession, and after it was scrutinized the Vice-Chancellor should declare the result.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved for an adjournment.

Dr. Waters seconded the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Lee-Warner moved an amendment to the effect that the Senate should be adjourned until to-morrow, and that the Vice-Chancellor be requested to report the result of the scrutiny at the (adjourned) meeting.

Dr. Peterson remarked that if a poll was demanded the whole difficulty would be solved.

Mr. LeeWarner asked the Vice-Chancellor if he had decided on the show of hands, and whether that decision did or did not stand ?

Dr. MacDonald replied that the result of the show of hand was on record, but the Vice-Chancellor did not decide as to whether the amendment was passed or rejected.

Dr. Mackichan related the whole history of the "telling" of the votes. He said there was nothing irregular. Sheets of paper were handed over to gentlemen on different benches, and when they had finished writing the papers were collected by him. Dr. Cama who was also a "tell" with him collected other papers. He did not understand on what grounds Dr. Cama objected to the list being passed as correct ; he had done precisely the same thing as his co-teller. The votes taken were valid, and the Senate must decide upon the result of those votes. He did not know whether the more votes were in favour of the amendment or the proposition, but an principle he wanted the Vice-Chancellor to declare the result of the discussion in accordance with those votes.

Mr. Pherozsha Mehta begged to say a few words ; it seemed to him that Dr. Mackichan forgot one thing, namely that he should have consulted his co-teller as to how they should proceed in the work. He did not choose to do anything of the sort he had no reference to Dr. Cama. He submitted that Dr. Mackichan was not right in making such remarks as he did. Dr. Cama was perfectly right—(sensation). He repeated most emphatically that Dr. Cama was perfectly right in—(laughter ; and cries of "hear, hear"), putting forward his protest. In fairness to Dr. Cama it must be said that he was perfectly right in declining to allow a report to go to the Vice-Chancellor, as he had nothing whatever to do with the preparing of it. (Laughter.) It was no use getting excited over the affair. (Loud and renewed laughter.)

The Vice-Chancellor : Mr. Mehta must be allowed to proceed and he should be heard.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said he had a right to speak as Dr. Mackichan had, and he was not much surprised to see some of the members laugh when they were asked not to get excited over a question. The whole debate was over, and all that was to be done was, he submitted, to put the motion for adjournment to vote.

Mr. Kirkpatrik wished to withdraw his motion in favour of Mr. LeeWarner's amendment, but Dr. Waters who had seconded the motion, did not consent to the course.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled Mr. LeeWarner's amendment out of order.

Rev. F. Dreckmann moved an amendment to adjourn the Senate until Monday next. Mr. Mehta moved another amendment to adjourn the Senate until Wednesday, (to-morrow).

The amendments being put to vote, Mr. Mehta's amendment was passed by a large majority, and the Senate was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow, when the Vice-Chancellor intimated that a fresh division would be taken on Dr. Waters' amendment. He further remarked that it was an unfortunate episode that there was a confusion, which rendered it necessary not to accept the votes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE,

TO BE HELD IN
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,
February 28, March 1 and 2.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS :

Tuesday—February 28.

7-15 a.m., Celebration in the Cathedral.
4 p.m., Visitation and Bishop's Charge.

Wednesday—March 1.

7-15 a.m., Celebration in the Cathedral.
10-30 a.m., Conference of the Clergy and Laity, with opening address by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
11 a.m., Subject : "The Pastoral Order of the Holy Ghost," to be introduced by the Rev. C. Mayhew.
12 noon, Subject "Systematic Instruction for Adults," to be introduced by the Rev. C. H. Badham.
1-30 p.m., Luncheon in tents on the Oval given by the Lord Bishop.
3 p.m., Subject : "Studies of the Clergy—(*a*) general, (*b*) with a view to preparation for the Pulpit," to be introduced by the Archdeacon of Bombay.
4-45 p.m., Evensong in the Cathedral.

Thursday—March 2.

7-15 a.m., Celebration in the Cathedral.
10-30 a.m., Subject : "Missions."
I.—"The Missions of Christendom are the overflowing of the living Waters," paper by the Rev. W. G. Peel.
II.—"Our Shortcomings in the Past ; our Duty in the Future," paper by the Rev. J. Taylor.
III.—"The Jewish Field of Work in this Diocese," paper by the Rev. J. H. Lord.
1-30 p.m., Adjournment for luncheon.
3 p.m., Devotional Meeting.
I.—Address by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
II.—"The Incarnation in its relation to every-day Life," the Archdeacon of Bombay.
III.—"Spiritual Loss and Gain," the Rev. G. Peel.
IV.—"The necessity of Faith in the Church as the fullest possible manifestation of the life of God in Creation," the Rev. E. H. Beale.
V.—"Necessity of system in the Devotional Life," the Rev. F. N. Hill.
5, p.m. Evensong in the Cathedral.

On the recommendation of the Madras Government and with the sanction of the Government of India, orders have been issued for the movement of the wing of the 7th Madras Infantry from Mangalore to Belgaum. The movements will take place under the orders of the General Officer commanding Belgaum District, and, according to a notification just issued, the wing will leave Mangalore on the 11th proximo by route march, *via* Mudbidri, Agumbi Ghaut, Harihar, and Dharwar and will arrive at Belgaum on or about the 13th April next. From the 11th proximo Mangalore ceases to be a military cantonment, and the Native Infantry lines at that place will probably be sold. Its Police force will be augmented in accordance with the decisions of Government on the Memorial submitted by the residents of Mangalore.

Mr. T. D. Brighton, who is on special duty in connection with the working of the Small Cause Courts, will succeed Mr. C. B. Garrett as Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, on conclusion of his duties on the Jury Commission, will be appointed Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, this vacancy being caused by Mr. Rampini's appointment to the High Court, *vice* Mr. Justice Tottenham.

THE JURY QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 23rd February, is published :—

"In a letter, dated the 2nd January 1893, addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Government of India, his Honour, with reference to the notification issued by him on the 20th October 1892, withdrawing certain offences from trial by jury in eight districts of Bengal, wrote that he desired 'as far as possible to reconsider the question from the new light thrown on it by the f

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Santon, 1,621 tons, Captain James Coull sailed yesterday for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE s s Indrapura, 2,504 tons, Captain W Sanders, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (31st January), with a cargo of 4,750 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Tresco, 1,652 tons, Captain W G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (28th January), with a cargo of 3,211 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Grabam and Co.

THE B I S N N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via costs ports, with a general cargo, Mr L Mino and Mr E B Poppenback as cabin and six deck passengers and two horses.

THE s s Queen of India, 2,414 tons, Captain G Mathias, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (31st January), with a cargo of 4,099 tons coal and Mr Howard and Mr Besley as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain N Harrison, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs de Hogh ton, Mr Allan and Mr O'Connell. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C Drummond	1914	Harrison	Not fixed		F Muir&Co
B	R Head	2913	McCalmont.	Dunkirk, &c.	10-3	J Heyne
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Red Sea	25-2	B&P S N Co
G	Columbus	220	Junghans.	Mahe		V Ebn&Co
D&E	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	England	15-3	Grhm & Co
G	Talf	878	Tyndall.	Rod Sea ports	3-3	H C Jusub
H	Manica	1738	Briggs	Dunkirk	2-3	K Nixon
K	Pembridge	1904	Whitton	Hamburg	10-3	J Mackintosh
L	Ponani	542	Adam	Bhownugger	1-3	Shephd&Co
M	Ancona	1388	Madie	Not fixed		P & O Co
N	Nyanza	1421	Baker	Zanzibar	3-3	A Munjee
Q	Bendi	2297	Bencke	Marseilles	7-3	K Nixon

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

S S	Satrunge	517	F Ahmed	C Mandvie	23-2	Shprd&Co
„	Mahanadi	547	F Ahmed	C Mandvie	25-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
2	Lombardy	1570	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
3	Singapore	734	Ottovio	Genoa, &c.	9-3	F Branchi
5	Gwalior	1618	Speck	China	28-2	P & O Co
6	St Pancras	2731	Young	Dunkirk	9-3	K Nixon
7	Imperatrix	2351	Egger	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
10	W Hall	2139	Buckley	Not fixed		E Bates
12	Methley Hall	2254	Buck	Havre	6-3	E Bates&Co
13	N Hall	1129	Hood	Marseilles.	3-3	E Bates &Co
15	Amana	2048	Kilgour	Marseilles.	28-2	K N & Co
16	SilnyThomas	1646	Picktorn	Venice, &c.		J Mackintosh

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Nowshera (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Feb 8.
	Tresco (s)	Brown	Cardiff, Jan 28.
	Queen of India (s)	Mathias	Cardiff, Jan 31.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Santon (s)	Coull	Bangkok.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Purulia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Booldana, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Nairung, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Iran, for Genoa and Liverpool.
„ Imaum, for Marseilles.
„ Siam, for Aden, &c.
„ Arroyo, for London, &c.
„ Lord Eme, for Antwerp.
„ Kt. Errant, for Odessa.
„ Indrapura, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

15 Kilwa s ..... Gimblett ..... Persian Gulf
Phyllis s ..... Granger ..... Port Said
18 Kapurthala s ... Livingstone ... Bombay via C Coast
20 City of Perth s Swan ..... Liverpool, Glasgow via Bombay
Almora s ..... Ingram ..... Bombay
25 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via C Coast

DEPARTURES.

14 Pachumba s .. Russell ..... Bombay via C Coast
16 Arroyo s ..... Samuel ..... Bombay
16 Josaia s ..... Nelson ..... Elephant Point
Pemba s ..... Rothwell ..... Persian Gulf
Kilwa s ..... Gimblett ..... Bombay
18 Roysdael ..... Mullan ..... Virawal
Kapurthala s .. Livingstone .. Virawal via Cutch
21 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Do

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Phyllis, Granger, Ralli Brothers, for Hamburg
„ City of Perth, Swan, Ewart Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool.
„ Almora, Ingram, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
23 Shahzada s ..... Cribbin ..... Rangoon. Feb 17.
Arratoon Apcar s .. Hansen ..... Hongkong, Feb 10.
Caledonia s ..... Griffiths .... Batoum, Jan 22.
R.I.M.S. Dalhousie .. Barwick ..... Rangoon, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23.—Steamers Sultan and Mombassa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
25 Pundua s .... Negapatam.
Investigator s .... Ramapatam.
Culna s .... Bombay.
Kohinur s .... Colachel.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
25 Tharnaby s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—200 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 9,001 cwts myrabollams, Bhowjee Jadha.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ramore Head s—939 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 440 cwts gum, John Fachiri; 1,269 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall s—2,001 cwts groundnuts Nansee, Khairaz and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bethell and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Pancras s—5,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 9,997 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,001 cwts linseed, A Allymahomed and Co; 6,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Manica—2,444 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 18,800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 450 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy; 110 bales cotton. Killick Nixon and Co.

Netherby Hall s—168 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pembridge s—225 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 11 cases bristles and 2 cwts peacock feathers, Glade and Co; 580 bales cotton and 1,300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES

St Giles s—3,990 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Imaum s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co.

Amana s—4 cwts cotton seed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrz s—221 bales cotton, Gade and Co; 40 cwts mussoor Hugo Schwer and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gadum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Sidney Thomas s—990 bales cotton and 300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sidney Thomas s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Imperatriax s—100 bales cotton, Glade & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Imperatriax s—877 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—31 gallons sandalwood oil, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—264 bales cotton, Tata & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Booldana s—402 bates cotton, R. Luchmondas.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—941 cwts cotton unpressed and 300 cwts gingellyseed.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—725 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 66 cwts rice and 1,486 gorgos skins.

Simla s, (Bombay)—1,044 cwts cotton unpressed.

Country Craft s. (Bombay)—645 cwts cotton unpressed and 284 cwts rapeseed, &c.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall, s, (Liverpool)—500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Purulia s, (Bombay)—488 pieces prints (foreign).

Lockslev Hall s, (Liverpool)—439 pieces white goods (foreign) and 1,885 pieces prints (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—130 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1,714 pieces grey goods (Indian) 3,121 pieces white goods (foreign) and 538 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—3,501 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,401 pieces grey goods (Indian), 23,621 pieces white goods (foreign), 11,018 pieces prints (foreign), 900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 4,706 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 1,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) and 35 cwts copper.

Arroyo s, (London)—3,136 cwts iron bars, rods, &c.

Rinsdale s, (Batoum)—2,64 779 gallons kerosine oil.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1,177 pieces grey goods, 3,630 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 4,218 pieces white goods (foreign) 2,805 pieces prints (foreign) 61 pieces prints (Indian) 1,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 320 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign) and 45 cwts copper.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—2,027 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,105 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,130 pieces white goods (foreign) and 1,075 pieces prints (foreign.)

Country Craft (Bombay)—1,395 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10 cwts iron, &c, and 2 cwts yellow metal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Orr, Capt, Bengal, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Ellichpur.

FEBRUARY 24.

Harvey Welman, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Aamednagar.

FEBRUARY 25.

Turner, Lt-Col, Bengal R E, from leave, from England.
Paul, Lt.Col, Bengal Rifle Brig, to join, from England.
Thurnbull, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, I M S, to join, from Kharachi.
Caldecott, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lithorpe, Surgn-Col, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
DeHoghton, Major, Bc Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 27.

Hotham, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Bruce, Major Bengal, R E, on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Tomkins, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 25.

Heyman, Capt, Bo Marine Battn,, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 26.

Cureton, Lt, Bengal, K C S B, on leave, to England.

FEBRUARY 27.

Hitchins, Lt, Bengal, from furlough, to Jubulpore.
Lithorpe, Surgn-Col, Ms, I M S, from leave, to Madras.
Sandford, Major-Genl, Bengal, Director-Genl Mily Works, on duty, to Poona.
Turner, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th February.

1. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next—Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Wednesday and Friday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th February.

1. The class of instructions for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarter at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, and every Wednesday until further orders.
2. Members who have not yet received their arms and accoutrements are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters as early as possible.
3. Extract from General Orders :—No 92, Bombay Volunteer Rifles—William Garlick, Gent, to be second Lieutenant, vice second Lieutenant, J H Fernseux, promoted.
4. Extract from District Orders :—No 1139—Troopships, out (3rd class)—Lce Corporal Harbottle, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, now employed with the Bombay Volunteers, is attached to the Colaba Depot, for despatch to Deolali, for embarkation in H M's "Serapis" sailing on the 12th Proximo.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sward drill at the Town Hall for Recruits this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

556-92—Muljee and R—Chotumal Jethanand vs Luckmidas Jethanand and others.
41-93—In person—Eliezar Essoobjee vs Cowasjee Jamasjee.
45-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Sakee Ludha vs Abba Hajee Ismail.
To speak to Minutes of Decree.
585-89—Nanu and H—Maneckbai and others vs Bomonjee Darashaw Captain—Nanu and H and P G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

118-92—Ardesir H and D—Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy and others vs Karmallee Versee and another—Daphtary and F and P G and S—Part heard.
120-92—Ardesir H and D—Hasanbhoy Visrambhoy vs Karmallee Versee and another—Daphtary and F and P G and S—Part heard.
454-92—In person, a pauper—Jugjiwan Cullian vs Ebrahim Sukhi Ludha—In person (Part heard.)
570-92—In person—Sheriffabai and another vs Hatilibai and another—Payne, G and S.
312-91—J. C. Cama for pauper—Raghowjee Kheraj vs Vassonbai and others—In person.
122-92—Chalk, W and S—Dewraj Tokersey and another vs Koorpal Jivraj and others.
590-90—In person—Kallianjee Madhowjee and others vs Vallabh Anandjee.
623-91—Mirza H Khan for pauper—Hajee Amoo Hajee Mahomed vs Hawalai and others—Pestonji B and K and C B and Co.
307-92—Chalk W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vallubdass and others—Ardesir H and D.
267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Rackhibai and others.
19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.
427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hissamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

Thakurdas, D and C Dalphtary and F, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others—F A Little for Govt.—Part heard.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayck Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Daywoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
139-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sach a—In person.
93-92—Sham rao P—Kessonjee Mohunjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.
443-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lowjee Vussonjee vs Ghella Dewjee—Shamrao.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 25, as compared with the statement of February 18, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 18. Rs.	Feb. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,12,747	53,85,755
Do. do. at Branches	38,07,476	38,89,362
Other Deposits	428,26,218	3,96,37,242
Post Bills	8,037	3,238
Cash Credits, undrawn	29,59,351	26,00,721
Rs.	6,91,63,832	6,52,66,318
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,20,95,245	1,19,13,672
Cash Credits on do. do.	74,89,214	79,39,823
Loans do. do. do.	95,86,643	96,28,341
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,570	1,220
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,06,34,423	2,09,85,238
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,710 Applied in reduction „ 3,85,000	3,92,710	3,92,710
Stamps, &c.	19,696	19,600
Bullion	5,38,401	5,38,401
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,51,524	5,13,846
Cash and Currency Notes	1,78,54,406	1,33,33,466
Rs.	6,91,63,832	6,52,66,318

FURTHER contradiction comes from New Chaman of the allegations made against the 40th Pathans. Desertions have taken place, as was to be expected in a regiment composed of trans-frontier Pathans who have never been under discipline in their lives, but so far from being insubordinate, the conduct of the men has, we are assured, been particularly good and promises well for the future when the regiment is older and the men have settled down to the conditions imposed by Government service. The re-capture of a deserter is a case in point, for the man was re-captured by men of the regiment, and not by "mounted sowars," as stated in a Quetta telegram. Had there been a disloyal or insubordinate spirit in the regiment, the man would have been allowed to get away, but as it was, the men who were out from 8-30 p.m. till 2 a.m., on a bitterly cold night, hunting for the deserter, on coming up with him, immediately "rushed," and disarmed him and brought him back to the lines a prisoner. The regiment has only been quartered in the outposts of Pishin and Chaman, and in neither place has it given any trouble, or by its conduct shown that the men were not to be relied on. Should occasion arise, the officers would confidently undertake any duty which would give the men an opportunity of showing that they were both fit and willing to take their place with any troops in the Native Army. We have again referred to this subject, because the uncontradicted reports to which our telegram referred, conveyed a very severe and undeserved reflection on both the officers, who have done their best to promote the efficiency of the regiment, and on the men who, ignorant of all discipline, and unaccustomed to any self-restraint, have settled down so quietly and so quickly to the observance of the restrictions placed on them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

OGDEN'S

SILVER VEIL.
BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL
Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah,
C. COX & CO GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damodar Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, Hajee Moosa Hoosein, Dinshaw Merwan and C. Misquita and detail at all the Stores.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld. ; and of the prinoipal dealers in India.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

TRADE MARK.
USE MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.
ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.
BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

IMPORTANT TO ALL..

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.
YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.
IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
Biliousness. Sick Headache. Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression. Giddiness. Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions. Liver Derangement. Thirst, &c.
Constipation. Feverishness. Impure Blood.
"A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT."—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.
HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" versus BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.
HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World*, *Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.
CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Horlick's

Malted Milk.
The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for
INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.
MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.
Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
THE PRIZE MEDAL USLIN EXHIBITION 1883.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ACTON & BORMAN'S GENUINE EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
CLEAN-SHARP CUTTING-DURABLE
for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.
Also EMERY CLOTH-GLASS PAPER-BLACK LEAD
LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
DR GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, MD., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
DR GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
DR REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

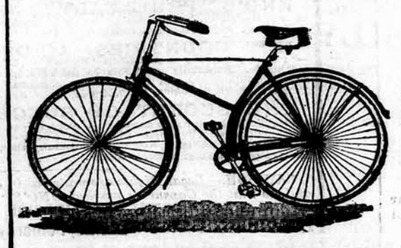
VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arnold
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : KEMP & Co. Ld., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

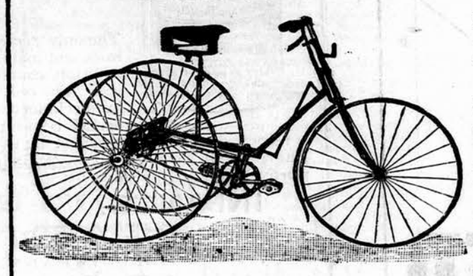
KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

THE
"PREMIER" CYCLES,
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.

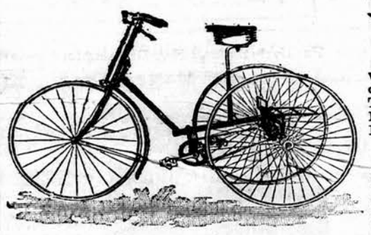


THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"
This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."
A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A weld made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."
A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."
An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0
Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON
BISCUIT
Manufacturers
FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.
SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and M. H. Alexander I., King of Servia.
SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

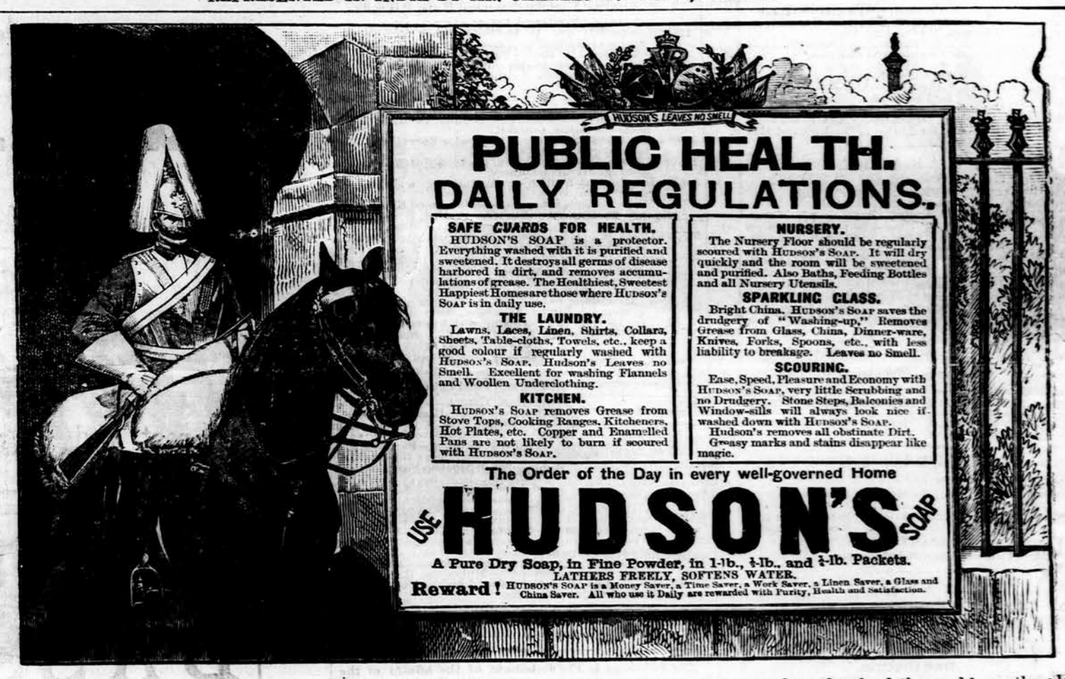
THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE!

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN
Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.
It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and rustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.
WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.
Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.
Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my idea! "of perfection:
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.


HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL
PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATICCHOLE &, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.